12 PAGES

The New York Times.

12 PAGES

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,167. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1897.—COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Thursday: LIGHT SNOW, WARMER.
Wheat, 97¼; corn, 29; cotton, 7 15-16.
Stock Market—Narrow and irregular.

Page 1.

Ivory, the dynamiter, will plead not guilty, but his counsel have little hope of securing an acquittal.

It is claimed that Senator Sherman has yielded to the demand for his services in the Cabinet, and that he will become Premier.

Senator Cullom denies that any Cabinet position has been offered to him by Mr. McKinley, or by anybody authorized to offer it.

By a decree of court, Mrs. Amanda Way of Boston, on March 1, will become sole owner of the Court House of Ellsworth County, Kan.

The European papers, as a rule, approved the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain in their comments yesterday.

A Chinese mob attacked an American Methodist mission station in China and several shots were fired, but nobody was injured. The local officials defended the mission.

A wild-cat engine on the Fifth Avenue Line of the Union Elevated Railway ran into a passenger train near the Fortieth Street Station last night, and slightly injured three people.

Miss Cassie Haggerty of 231 East Thirtieth Street, a domestic, died in jail at Pelham Manor from congestion of the lungs, after being arrested, at her mistress's instance, for alcoholism.

J. Pierpont Morgan offered to give to the New York Lying-in Hospital a new building, to cost about $1,000,000. The only condition is that he shall have assurances that the hospital will have funds to continue its work after the building is completed.

The Indianapolis Monetary Conference finished its work yesterday. It appointed a committee to urge Congress to take action for the financial relief of the country, and took action which, it is believed, will result in the appointment of a monetary commission.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate met yesterday, but took no action on the general arbitration treaty. It is hinted that ratification may be delayed or postponed by reason of the personal opposition of certain Senators to President Cleveland and Secretary Olney.

Page 3.

Speaker O'Grady last night announced the committees of the State Assembly for the present session.

Andrew M. Seguine, a cab driver, was assaulted in the Morningside Restaurant Tuesday night by strikers, and eight men were arrested.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation a resolution was adopted in effect that legislative action be secured to limit the height of buildings to 200 feet.

Liliuokalani, ex-Queen of Hawaii, has returned to Boston from her trip to Niagara Falls, and is living quietly in Brookline. She appears to be greatly pleased with this country.

The annual meeting of the American Sugar Refining Company was held yesterday, and Directors Henry O. Havemeyer, William Dick, and Francis O. Matthiessen were re-elected.

Among the important bills presented to the Legislature last night were three, providing for the municipal ownership of street railroads and gas plants, limiting franchises, and requiring that they be sold to the highest bidder; providing a general charter for cities of the second class; regulating civil service examinations, and a number of minor importance.

THE LEGISLATURE—In the Senate last night appointments to minor places were announced. Senator Grady offered a resolution instructing the Railroad Commission to investigate the Manhattan Elevated Road. The reference of that portion of the Governor's message relating to the civil service caused a brief discussion, as did the announcement that two additional Republican members of the Railroads Committee had been appointed. In the Assembly, a number of bills were introduced, after which the members selected seats.

Page 4.

A bill was introduced in the House yesterday to provide for a reorganization of the army.

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers elected officers for the ensuing year.

The wheat crop of Australasia has fallen very short. America will have to make up the deficiency for the world this year.

The wife of Congressman Wilber yesterday asked that he be restrained from interfering with her in possession of her daughter.

The plans for the elevation of the Erie Railroad tracks have been submitted to the Street and Water Board of Jersey City.

The council of Good Government Clubs has issued an address to citizens on the city elections in Autumn and the Greater New York Charter.

Feb. 1 the Custom House force in this city will be reduced by dropping fifty or more employes. The saving in expense will be $127,000 a year.

It is announced that Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin will give a fancy-dress ball at the Waldorf Hotel Feb. 10, which will eclipse any ball ever given in this city.

The matter of a site for the great consolidated public library has been placed in the hands of John L. Cadwalader by the Trustees of the Astor Library.

Two of the guests of the Queen's Hotel in Wallaceburg, Ontario, were burned to death during the destruction of that building by fire yesterday.

State Library Directors will meet in Brooklyn to-day, with the New York Library Association, to discuss the establishment of a free library in that city.

Representative Gear has introduced a bill to create a commission, consisting of the Secretaries of the Treasury and the Interior and the Attorney General, to settle the Pacific railroads' indebtedness.

The experiences of the Cuban insurgents, while watching for the appearance of a filibustering expedition, are graphically told by THE TIMES's correspondent in the field.

The Arbuckles, against whom the Sugar Trust is making war, have taken the Woolson Spice Company, just bought by the trust, into court, and asked for a receiver. They say the Sugar Trust is running the works at a loss of $1,000 a day.

In connection with the subject of a general arbitration treaty between this country and Great Britain, it is to be noted that to-day is the one hundred and thirteenth anniversary of the final ratification and proclamation of the first treaty of peace between the two countries. If the Senate ratifies the pending agreement, some public demonstration may be held. Roswell P. Flower and other prominent New Yorkers commend the proposed treaty.

CONGRESS.—Most of the time of the Senate yesterday was taken up with a discussion on the Mills resolution for the recognition of Cuban Independence. The House discussed the bill to make imitations of butter subject to State laws without taking final action. A bill was passed to transfer final jurisdiction of criminal cases (not capital) from the United States Supreme Court to the Circuit Courts of Appeals.

Page 7.

It is reported by way of London that Spain has a representative on the way to the United States to negotiate a settlement of the Cuban revolution.

Secretary Olney yesterday pronounced as a fabrication the story that he has been discussing with Minister de Lome plans for a settlement of the Cuban complications.

Corporation Counsel Scott made some objections to the chapter of the Greater New York charter on boroughs, borough officers, local boards, and local improvements.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, William E. Rogers, and the Rev. Father Ducey commended the course of the Administration in relation to Cuba, in speeches at the meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club.

The taking of testimony in the trial of Police Captain Chapman, accused of exceeding his authority in unlawfully interrupting a dinner at Sherry's, was concluded with evidence in rebuttal, which contradicted all the material allegations of the witnesses for the defense as to the character of the performances at the dinner.

Detectives occupied the office of the Broadway Insurance Company, at 63 William Street, Tuesday night. Their presence was due to litigation between one set of the company's Directors and stockholders and the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. They were there in the interest of the Hartford company to prevent the annual election of Directors by the Magnus or Frelinghuysen faction. An election was held in another room.

Page 12.

George C. Perkins was re-elected United States Senator yesterday by the California Legislature.

The first ballot for United States Senator in the joint session of the Idaho Legislature was taken yesterday. There was no choice.

It was announced, on what seemed to be unimpeachable authority, that Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall will be appointed President of Union Theological Seminary in this city to succeed Dr. Thomas Hastings.

Richard Croker visited the Tammany Central Club last night and made a speech, in which he again emphatically declared that he is out of politics forever. He advocated rotation in office and counseled fidelity to party.

The Union League Committee was at Albany yesterday trying to secure votes for Mr. Choate for Senator. Mr. Pavey stated that there would be no bolt if Mr. Platt should be nominated at to-night's Republican caucus.

The contest over the will of William Campbell was continued before Surrogate Fitzgerald. The session was taken up with the testimony of Irwin I. Spink, who drew the will. He declared Mr. Campbell showed no sign of mental weakness.

Another big gathering witnessed the manoeuvres of the drilled men in the military tournament at Madison Square, and also enjoyed the various athletic contests. Gen. Miles was among the spectators, and took pride in the work of the soldiers.

Charles Bulkley Hubbell was elected President of the Board of Education yesterday, to succeed Robert Maclay. The board received from the Corporation Counsel an opinion defining the application of the civil service law to appointments by the board. It was decided to reconsider the resolution deciding on a schoolhouse site at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 2.
Post Office Notice—Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
The United Service.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 4.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fires.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 9.

WOMAN DIED IN JAIL.

Arrested in Pelham Manor for Drunkenness, but She Was Ill.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Miss Cassie Haggerty, twenty-two years old, of 231 East Thirtieth Street, New York, who had been employed as a domestic by Mrs. H. S. Whiting of this village, was found dead in her cell in the village jail this morning. She was arrested by Constable Burnett last night, and a physician here said she was suffering from alcoholism. The autopsy, performed under the direction of the Coroner this afternoon at Mount Vernon, showed that she died from acute congestion of the lungs, and no traces of alcoholism were found.

According to the story told by Mary Sweeney, she and Miss Haggerty started in service at Mrs. Whiting's house last Friday. Yesterday morning Miss Haggerty acted as though she had been drinking, and when she told Mrs. Whiting she would leave that day, Mrs. Whiting told her to go at once. She started to take the 10 o'clock train for New York, but became ill, and after resting for an hour on the way, she returned to the house, accompanied by the constable.

Mary Sweeney says that, contrary to orders, she made the woman a bed in the laundry, and that Mrs. Whiting, when she returned, became very angry and turned the woman over to Constable Burnett, at the same time ordering Mary Sweeney from the house. The constable made a fire in the jail and made the sick woman as comfortable as possible, but he did not realize the seriousness of the case.

ENGINE RUNS INTO A TRAIN.

Passengers on a Brooklyn Elevated Train Shaken Up.

Passengers on a train of the Fifth Avenue Line of the Union Elevated Railway Company, in Brooklyn, were very much frightened, and three of them hurt, shortly after 6 o'clock last night. A wild-cat engine on its way to the yards crashed into the rear end of the train just as it left the Fortieth Street Station. The injured were:

CRAWFORD, GEORGE, twenty-five years old, of 107 St. Mark's Place; cut about the face by flying glass.

MARKS, JENNIE, eighteen years old, of 669 Sixth Avenue; scalp wounds.

SUTHERLAND, ISAAC T., 127 Garfield Place; shock and scalp wounds.

None of the three were injured seriously enough, however, to be taken to the hospital. Physicians attended them at the station and they went to their homes.

It was impossible to get any of the railroad officials to make a statement last night. They said that the engineer of the wildcat would be up before the Superintendent this morning for examination. The damage to the cars will amount to about $400. The rear buffers and platform were last car broken. The passengers on the last car smashed. The passengers on the train became very much excited when the collision occurred, but by the coolness of the guards were prevented from injuring themselves.

THE FIRST CITY ELECTION.

Bill to Place Police Commissioners in Full Control.

The Draft Committee of the Greater New York Commission has prepared a bill to provide for the first election in the Greater New York.

Under the bill extensive powers are given to the Police Board of the present City of New York. All nominating certificates for the Greater New York and all returns from the district included therein must be filed with the Commissioners. They will constitute a city canvassing board. Three Commissioners must sit, or the Mayor or Recorder, or both, may make up the necessary three, if any Commissioners cannot sit.

Gallinger Renominated for Senator.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 13.—Jacob H. Gallinger was renominated to-night for United States Senator by the unanimous vote of the Republican legislative caucus.

TREATY MAY BE BEATEN

PERSONAL REASONS MAY INFLUENCE THE SENATE.

Dislike of the President and Secretary of State May Postpone or Prevent Ratification of the General Arbitration Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Some pressure of public opinion may be necessary to carry the arbitration treaty through the Senate. A two-thirds vote is necessary to secure its approval, and there are conditions making it difficult to get so large a vote. If the popular appreciation of the treaty were to be made known by the presentation of petitions and by the appearance here of influential citizens asking for its approval, there is no doubt that some opposition that is now intimated would be swept away and the treaty be speedily accepted.

There are several sorts of opposition to be encountered. An argument published here to-day, believed to have been suggested by Senator Chandler, and reflecting his well-known opposition to arbitration of any kind, makes it appear that opposition may be looked for from Republicans who would like to postpone the ratification of the treaty until it can be completed under a Republican President. This argument has been criticised as silly and unworthy, but it does not do away with the opposition to so characterise it.

There is very ugly opposition to the President that may find expression in votes against the treaty by men who really favor arbitration of National difficulties.

Then there unquestionably is some opposition to the Secretary of State. It is personal, and is entertained by many men who admit that he has been an admirable Secretary, and that his last work is his best. Some of these Senators wonder if the Secretary has forgotten that within a fortnight he has defied the Senate in its own den; that only yesterday he sent a note to the Senate instructing that body not to insist upon amendments to the Orange Free State and Argentine treaties of extradition, and that members of Congress have not commonly found the office of the Secretary of State the most accessible place in Washington.

The Secretary is of the opinion that there is too much weight given to these things, and that when the Senate regards its responsibility it will lay aside personal prejudices and act from a sense of public duty only. The pettifogging spirit in which some of the Senators discuss the treaty does not encourage the hope that the arbitration treaty will be acted upon on its merits. Unless the outside pressure for the approval of the treaty is prompt and strong its chances for immediate approval cannot be regarded as very good.

The treaty was read in the Committee on Foreign Relations this morning and discussed informally. There was no suggestion as to a debate, and at no time was there any disposition to take up the subject at to-day's session for serious discussion. It was decided that, as the press had published the text of the convention, the injunction of secrecy might as well be removed.

GENERAL APPROVAL IN EUROPE.

France Said to Desire Arbitration with the United States.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The St. James's Gazette says that, although it has been the fashion in England to scoff at Secretary Olney as an amateur diplomat, he seems likely to leave a mark upon the international system of the civilized world.

Referring to the reply which Secretary Olney is alleged to have made to the Russian Minister at Washington in answer to the question whether the treaty was offensive and defensive, that, in the ordinary diplomatic acceptance of the term, it is not a treaty of defense and offense, but an agreement with Great Britain in support of the Monroe doctrine, The St. James's Gazette says:

"The assumption is somewhat hastily made that the United States will exchange her traditional friendship for Russia for a close general alliance with England. We could wish for nothing better, and would be prepared to recognize almost anything in reason if it could get the two great nations of Anglo-Saxon stock into line together against the world."

The Morning Post regards the treaty as rather experimental, and takes exceptions to Article 8 of the agreement providing for the appointment as one of the arbitrators of a judicial officer of any State or Territory involved in a question at issue. "As American politics is constituted," the paper adds, "there may always be an anti-British element on this tribunal on any question affecting dominion or frontier."

The Chronicle prints an interview with Richard R. Dobell, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, in which he says that Canada would rejoice at the completion of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, and that the present Canadian Cabinet would do everything possible to complete the good work, so that Canadians as well as Englishmen will live with the United States as friends.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says that France is eager for a similar arrangement with the United States.

A Berlin dispatch to The Standard says it is not likely that the Continental powers will enter into any arbitration agreement with the American Republic. The Boersen Courier expresses the opinion that the treaty imposes such obligations upon the United States as should prevent her from tolerating future filibustering expeditions to Cuba.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Commenting upon the conclusion of the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, L'Eclair says: "The United States and Great Britain present a generous and noble example, which deserves to be followed by the European powers."

The Soleil expresses the opinion that the treaty was not inspired for the purposes of universal peace, but purely in the Anglo-Saxon interest.

VIENNA, Jan. 13.—The Fremdenblatt, in its comments upon the general arbitration treaty just concluded between the United States and Great Britain, says it is most gratifying and important that, within a year after a sharp difference between the two countries, such a treaty should have been signed.

The Neue Freie Presse says: "The news is joyfully echoed throughout the civilized world."

ROME, Jan. 13.—The Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, United States Ambassador to Italy, presiding at a meeting of the British-American Archaeological Society held in this city this evening, referred to the signing of the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain as a great event, and as a good augury for the maintenance of international peace. His remarks were received with loud applause.

CONGRATULATIONS ON THE TREATY.

Lord Salisbury and Ambassador Bayard Exchange Greetings.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—After the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting which was held to-day, Lord Salisbury received United States Ambassador Bayard, and his Lordship and Mr. Bayard congratulated one another upon the signing of the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

J. P. MORGAN'S BIG GIFT.

He Has Offered $1,000,000 to the New York Lying-in Hospital.

J. Pierpont Morgan yesterday offered to give $1,000,000 to the New York Lying-in Hospital, which now occupies the old Hamilton Fish mansion, at Second Avenue and Seventeenth Street.

Mr. Morgan's letter containing his offer was read at the meeting of the Board of Governors of the hospital. Mr. Morgan said in substance that he believed a suitable building for the use of the hospital should be erected on the property now owned by it, and that he had had plans prepared for such a building, and was prepared to erect the same at his own expense, the building to cost about $1,000,000.

The only condition attached to the proposed gift is that Mr. Morgan shall have assurances that the hospital will have funds enough to continue its work after the building is completed.

The gift was promptly accepted by the board, which is confident that it can satisfy the donor as to the one condition. The board expects the new building will be begun shortly, and when completed it will be one of the finest hospitals of its kind in the world.

MR. BUXTON DISAPPEARS.

No Trace of Him Found After Last Saturday Night.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—A general message was sent out to the police to-day by Sergt. De Long of Central Headquarters instructing the officers in all parts of the city to look out for Benjamin A. Buxton, a Minneapolis man, who disappeared in this city last Saturday night. The man is a brother-in-law of Dr. E. F. Rush of Room 1,520 Masonic Temple, and was in Chicago on business.

Buxton was twenty-five years old, and cashier of the grocery firm of George R. Newell & Co., in Minneapolis, for which he was in Chicago on business, or so he led his brother-in-law to believe. His accounts are supposed to be all right by his employers, and there is no cause known by his friends for his disappearance. Buxton visited at Dr. Rush's home while here, and on Saturday at 5 o'clock left the doctor's office and started for the Northwestern Station to take the train. Since then no trace of him has been found, and it has been ascertained that he did not leave on the train.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE SOLD.

Mr. Hammerstein Will Sell All Interests Except Olympia.

Oscar Hammerstein sold the Harlem Opera House, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, to B. Lichtenstein, a retired tobacco dealer, yesterday. The price paid is said to be about $500,000. The exact sum, however, Mr. Hammerstein declined to state. It is understood that George Blumenthal, the present manager, will be retained in that capacity by the new owner, who will follow the same policy in conducting the house as that pursued by Mr. Hammerstein.

Mr. Hammerstein said that he had paid all of the judgments against him, and that he intended to dispose of the lease of the Columbus Theatre, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Lexington Avenue, and also to sell his dwelling, 44 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, which he values at $100,000, so that he can live near Olympia, to which he desires to give his full attention.

No Jury for Adah Richmond.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Adah Richmond must establish before a Justice of the Supreme Court without a jury that she is the lawful widow of John Stetson as a necessary preliminary step to her right to contest his will. Judge Barker in the Suffolk Supreme Court to-day denied the motion which she made in court yesterday, through her counsel, R. M. Morse, for a jury trial. The plaintiff will have about 100 witnesses in support of her side of the proposition, and their testimony will extend over a period of thirty years. Her witnesses are principally theatrical people.

Receiver Asked for Three Firms.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 13.—In the matter of the settlement of the business of Amos Whiteley & Co., Wilson, Whiteley & Co., and the Whiteley Malleablé Iron Company, three big local harvester concerns, William Wilson, the principal creditor, to-day petitioned for the appointment of a receiver for each concern separately. He asks also that a master be appointed to take testimony in the various matters involved, and that he may have all equitable relief that may be just and due. The three shops at one time employed 1,000 men, but have not been in operation for some time.

All the Captured Dogs Escaped.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 13.—Dog-catcher Wirz was mad to-day, when he found that all the dogs he had caught during the last week had escaped. One had scraped a hole under the pound fence, and crawled through. The other smaller dogs found no difficulty in following.

Verdict for $10,500.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 13.—The damage suit of Sarah McGilvery against the Newark Electric Light and Power Company for $15,000 damages for the loss of her husband ended to-night in a verdict of $10,500. The woman's husband was killed by being shocked with an electric wire July 22, 1895.

An Engagement Announced.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Frances Payntar, only daughter of Mr. Abram B. Payntar of this city, to Mr. Severyn B. Sharpe, youngest son of Gen. George H. Sharpe of this city. The wedding will take place early in February.

MR. SHERMAN TO ACCEPT.

IT IS NOW BELIEVED HE WILL BE IN THE CABINET.

He Desired to Remain in the Senate, but It Is Said that He Yields to the Demand for His Services in the Cabinet.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 13.—A message received here from Washington to-night makes it reasonably certain that Senator Sherman's present intention is to accept the position of Secretary of State in Major McKinley's Cabinet.

It was intimated to Senator Sherman several days ago, as indicated in these dispatches, that Major McKinley would be glad to know whether he would be inclined to accept a Cabinet position. Senator Sherman's inclinations were not in that direction originally, and his first thought was, according to friends here, that he ought to remain in the Senate, but after careful consideration of the subject it seems to him that he can perhaps be of more service to the country and to his party at the head of the Department of State.

If present arrangements are not changed, and there is nothing to indicate they will be, Senator Sherman will occupy the leading place in Major McKinley's Cabinet.

Major McKinley had an unusually large number of callers to-day. Among them was Congressman-elect C. B. Landis of Indiana. "I think the Republicans will be able to hold Indiana," said Mr. Landis, "but it will be a matter of difficulty to do so unless there is a general and genuine revival of business within the next year and a half. The free-silver sentiment is not dead in Indiana, and will live as long as times are bad."

Among other callers are Adjt. Gen. T. S. Peck of Vermont, ex-Congressman John Hart Brewer of Trenton, N. J.; Lewis Barrett of Reed City, Mich., and Dr. Eliphalet Wright of Indian Territory, a full-blooded Indian, who is Chairman of the Republican Territorial Committee.

SENATORS BELIEVE THE REPORT.

They Regard It as Certain that Sherman Will Enter the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Senator Sherman this afternoon declined absolutely to discuss the Cabinet gossip coupling his name with the State Department. He even went so far as to refuse to answer the question whether he was going to Ohio to confer with President-elect McKinley.

It is understood from another source, however, that Mr. Sherman will leave the latter part of this week, ostensibly for his home in Mansfield, and will stop off at Canton and have a conference with Mr. McKinley, at the latter's request. The fact that Senator Sherman will enter the Cabinet is accepted by his colleagues in the Senate as a well-settled subject.

SENATOR CULLOM'S DENIAL.

No Cabinet Position Has Been Offered to Him by McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—"The report that the Treasury portfolio has been offered to me is absolutely untrue," Senator Cullom said to-day.

"Have you any idea that it will be offered you?"

"No."

"Has any Cabinet position been offered you by McKinley or by any one authorized to offer it?"

"You can say for me that no Cabinet portfolio nor anything else has been offered me by McKinley or any one authorized to speak for him, and I have no idea that anything will be offered me."

Missouri Wants a Cabinet Place.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Missouri Republican delegation in Congress held a caucus to-night to consider the advisability of recommending one of the many prominent Missouri Republicans to President-elect McKinley for appointment in his Cabinet. Representative Bartholdt was selected as Chairman of the caucus. After two hours' interchange of views Mr. Bartholdt said no conclusion was reached. The utmost harmony is said to have prevailed.

RUSSIA'S NEW MINISTER.

The Nomination of Count Muravieff Creates Surprise.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13.—M. Shiskin, the Chief Assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed a member of the Council of the Empire.

The nomination of Count Muravieff for the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs has created considerable surprise. The new Minister is in favor of a pacific policy, and is a favorite of the Dowager Empress, to whose influence his appointment is attributed. Count Muravieff is pronouncedly anti-German in his views and a great admirer of the French.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Paris newspapers express satisfaction at the appointment of Count Muravieff as Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

IVORY WILL PLEAD NOT GUILTY.

But His Counsel Have Little Hope of Saving Him.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Mr. John F. McIntyre, formerly Assistant District Attorney of New York County, who is in London for the purpose of assisting in the defense of Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, charged with conspiring with Tynan, Kearney, and Maines to commit dynamite outrages, said to a representative of The United Associated Presses to-day that he was by no means hopeful of securing Ivory's acquittal.

The public, he thought, was unduly prejudiced against Ivory, and this feeling would naturally militate against his acquittal by the jury. However, he added, he had studied the records of the case, and was unable to see in what way Ivory had been implicated in breaking any British statute. Ivory, he said, would plead not guilty.

Coxey's Men on Strike.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Jan. 13.—While Gen. Coxey is organizing his new party at St. Louis his stone quarry men are striking. They refused to work unless they should receive wages past due for weeks. Two leaders of the strike have been discharged, and there is hope the trouble may be bridged over until the return of Mr. Coxey.

AMERICAN MISSION ATTACKED.

A Chinese Mob Fires upon It, but Nobody Was Injured.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—To-morrow The Times will publish a dispatch from Hongkong saying that an American Methodist mission station situated about fifty miles from Foo-Ghoo, in the province of Fuhkien, has been attacked by a mob.

In the course of the attack a number of shots were fired, but none of the inmates of the station was injured.

The local officials defended the mission.

WOMAN TO OWN A COURT HOUSE

It Is Awarded to Her by a Federal Court in Kansas.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 13.—By a decision of the United States Court here, Mrs. Amanda Way of Boston will become sole owner of the Ellsworth County twenty-five-thousand-dollar Court House on March 1.

The suit resulting thus was one in equity, Mrs. Way claiming that, inasmuch as her late husband owned the property on which the Court House was built, and as he had furnished all the money to erect the building, never having been reimbursed, she should have the property. After a bitter legal fight, lasting for three years, she finally obtained judgment.

The decree provides that she shall pay the county $9,000 for the heating apparatus and fixtures in the building, and then take everything on the property but the records, which the county will be permitted to keep. She has until March to pay the money.

THE WEDDING MADE LEGAL.

The First Ceremony Was Performed by a Deacon.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Samuel J. Allen and Mary Jackson, a colored couple, living on Wentworth Avenue, near Thirty-fifth Street, thought they were married New Year's Day, but later had to go through the ceremony again.

Jonathan Martin, a Deacon in the Pilgrim Baptist Church, frequently assists the pastor, and on New Year's Day, when the latter was absent, had no hesitation in joining the couple, who visited the parsonage.

Yesterday Martin asked Marriage Clerk Salmonson if a Deacon of a church could perform the marriage ceremony. On being told that he could not, he hunted up Allen and his sweetheart, and saw that they were married by a man who was a minister, and had the authority to perform the ceremony.

LILIUOKALANI'S QUIET LIFE.

She Has Returned to Boston and Is Enjoying Herself.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani returned yesterday from her trip to Niagara Falls, and has resumed her quiet life in her temporary home in Brookline. The ex-Queen was accompanied only by her Hawaiian suite, to whom the wonders of Niagara Falls were equally new and impressive.

There is no change in the routine of Liliuokalani's life in Brookline. She does not move from her apartments, but receives her friends and their friends. She has been to church once, on Jan. 3, when she attended All Saints'.

She is enjoying her stay in this part of the country, has become accustomed to the severity of the Winter, has seen her first snowstorm, and is apparently perfectly contented to let events take their course, without bothering herself about plans for the future.

DRIVEN CRAZY BY GRIEF.

A Young Girl of Eighteen Declared Hopelessly Insane.

LA PORTE, Ind., Jan. 13.—Miss Maude Weeks, a pretty Fort Wayne girl of eighteen, well educated and highly accomplished, has been declared hopelessly insane.

The Weeks family were residents of New York City, where Mr. Weeks was engaged in business until a few years ago, when financial reverses came, and he died shortly afterward. Later Miss Weeks became engaged. Preparations were made for the ceremony, but on the appointed night for the wedding, when the attending minister was about to pronounce the fateful words, an officer walked in and took the would-be bridegroom to prison to answer to the charge of wife desertion. Miss Weeks, in her great grief, left New York City and made her home with a sister in Fort Wayne, this State. The duplicity of her betrothed preyed constantly on her mind, until yesterday a commission of Fort Wayne physicians pronounced her a maniac.

THE WEATHER.

The Indications for to-day are cloudy, light snow, not so cold.

The barometer has fallen from the lake region southward to the Gulf coast and on the Pacific coast. It has risen in New England and from the Mississippi Valley westward over the Rocky Mountain districts. The area of low pressure covers the Central Mississippi Valley and the barometer is highest north of Dakota. There is a depression of considerable energy central on the California coast. The temperature has risen generally throughout the central valleys and lake region, but it is slightly colder in the Rocky Mountain districts. Rain has prevailed from the Gulf coast northward to the Ohio Valley and light snows in the lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and Virginia. The weather will continue threatening with light snows from the Middle Atlantic States westward to the Missouri Valley, and showers in the Southern States east of the Mississippi. The temperature will rise slowly on the Atlantic coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	Weather Bureau. 1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	32	12	15
6 A. M.	28	12	15
9 A. M.	24	12	16
12 M.	25	18	22
4 P. M.	28	24	26
6 P. M.	29	24	28
9 P. M.	28	25	28
12 P. M.	27	27	28

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	22
Weather Bureau	19
Corresponding date 1896	28
Corresponding date for last twenty years	30

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE

Methods of Bringing About a Reform of the Financial System of the Country Agreed on at Indianapolis.

ADOPTED BY A VOTE THAT WAS PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS.

Committee Representing the Country's Business Interests to Labor with Congress to Persuade It to Take Action.

PRESIDENT TO BE ASKED TO APPOINT A MONETARY COMMISSION.

Should He Refuse, the Executive Committee of the Conference Will Name a Committee to Draft a Bill to Present to Congress.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—The Monetary Conference has completed the work for which it assembled and has adjourned.

Its action is embodied in resolutions that combine what are known as the Indianapolis and Chicago plans. The resolutions provide:

First—That a committee be appointed to labor with Congress for the purpose of persuading it to take action to reform the financial system of the country.

Second—That a request be made to President Cleveland to appoint a monetary commission of nine persons to prepare and report a financial bill to Congress.

Third—That if the President shall refuse to act in the manner recommended by the conference, the Executive Committee of the conference shall select a commission of eleven persons to draft a measure of financial reform for submission to Congress.

An Exciting Episode.

The resolutions were adopted by a vote that was practically unanimous, after a somewhat exciting debate in which Congressman Walker of Massachusetts attacked the plan proposed by the Resolutions Committee and afterward adopted by the conference.

As each section of the resolutions was read it was greeted with heavy applause and cries of approval. The applause was especially loud at the indorsement of the gold standard.

When the reading was finished Congressman Walker obtained the floor, and from the expression of his firm, thin lips it was plain that he was going to give vent to his wrought-up feelings, and he did.

Mr. Walker Objects.

He threw a wet blanket upon the plan which had been adopted unanimously by the committee and had found such approval in the main body. He repeated his remarks of yesterday, in so far as they discussed the relations of the conference to the Banking and Currency Committees of Congress, and said that the conference had damned the whole reform in the weakness of its human nature. The proposed plan, he said, if adopted by the conference, not only would fail with the Fifty-fifth Congress, but with the Fifty-sixth as well.

The conference was all wrong, he contended, and was taking action which could not but impede reform.

Mr. Walker spoke with considerable heat, and his speech was received almost in silence.

A Heated Rejoinder.

Then Mr. Bullitt of Philadelphia obtained the floor, and replied with equal heat that the conference would not be deterred from doing what it had undertaken by being told that it had damned the object of its meeting. Mr. Bullitt spoke with much feeling, and his audience seemed to be with him.

An Indiana Assemblyman made a brief but passionate talk, reproaching Congress and saying it should try to carry out the wishes of its constituents.

Congressman Fowler of New Jersey supported Congressman Walker. He made the point that Congressmen were not subject to dictation, and told how Senator Lamar refused to vote for free silver even at the demand of the whole State of Mississippi.

Mr. Walker, speaking again, remarked sarcastically that Congressmen were not absolutely ignorant, and denied that all the wisdom on earth was possessed by those not members of Congress. He added that the proposed committee would not reach any conclusion in two years, and that it ought not to appear before Congress at all.

He advised the appointment of men in each State to ask the Congressmen for monetary legislation and to promise them re-election.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rhoades.

This brought out a sharp cross-examination of the speaker by J. Harsen Rhoades of New York, who was loudly applauded.

Mr. Rhoades "brought down the house" by stepping in front of Mr. Walker and demanding:

"Do you mean to tell us, Sir, that at the end of the nineteenth century a good law can only be passed through Congress by promising members re-election?"

Altogether Mr. Walker appeared in a very unfavorable light. He lost his temper, scolded and denounced, apologized, and then repeated his abuse.

Among other things he said he could not get his Currency Committee together in order to transact any business, at which Mr. Fairbanks convulsed the New York delegation by remarking, sotto voce:

"It is easy to see why the committee does not meet oftener."

Good Feeling Restored.

M. E. Ingalls of Cincinnati poured oil upon the troubled waters and soothed Mr. Walker and the conference into good nature once more.

Then the resolutions went through with a roar, only two or three piping "Noes" being hear in opposition.

Thus the work for which the conference was called finished in the business like

manner which had characterized the earlier proceedings.

The felling of the visitors toward H. H. Hanna and his associates, who made the conference possible, was shown by the hearty resolutions carried by a standing vote just before the close.

ACTION OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Committee on Resolutions Makes a Unanimous Report, Which Is Adopted After Debate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—The real work of the Monetary Conference to-day began at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, when the Committee on Resolutions made its report. The morning session was taken up with the presentations of schemes for currency reform, which were sent to the Committee on Resolutions, and with five-minute speeches. In the afternoon the delegates inspected the State House.

The conference reassembled at 4:30 P. M. H. H. Hanna, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the report of his committee, and called upon M. E. Ingalls of Cincinnati to read it.

The report, Mr. Hanna said, to the surprise of the great body of delegates, was the unanimous expression of the committee. He asked like unanimous support from the convention and moved the adoption of the report. The report was as follows:

"This conference declares that it has become absolutely necessary that a consistent, straightforward, and deliberately planned monetary system shall be inaugurated, the fundamental basis of which should be:

"First—That the present gold standard should be maintained.

"Second—That steps should be taken to insure the ultimate retirement of all classes of United States notes by a gradual and steady process, so as to avoid injurious contraction of the currency or disturbance of the business interests of the country, and that in such retirement provision be made for a separation of the revenue and note-issue departments of the Treasury.

"Third—That a banking system be provided which should furnish credit facilities to every portion of the country and a safe and elastic circulation, and especially with a view to securing such a distribution of the loanable capital of the country as will tend to equalize the rates of interest in all parts thereof. For the purpose of effectively promoting the above objects:

Plan of Operation.

"Resolved—That fifteen members of this conference be appointed by the Chairman to act as an Executive Committee while this convention is not in session, with full powers of this convention. The Executive Committee shall have the power to increase its membership to any number not exceeding forty-five, and five members thereof shall at all times constitute a quorum of said committee.

"The Executive Committee shall have special charge of the solicitation, receipt, and disbursement of contributions voluntarily made for all purposes; shall have power to call this convention together again when and where it may seem best to said committee to do so, and said committee shall continue in office, with power to fill vacancies, until discharged at a future meeting of this convention.

"Resolved, That it shall be the duty of this Executive Committee to endeavor to procure, at the special session of Congress which it is understood will be called in March next, legislation calling for the appointment of a monetary commission by the President to consider the entire question and to report to Congress at the earliest day possible, or failing to secure the above legislation, they are hereby charged and empowered to select a commission of eleven members according to rules and plans set forth in the suggestions submitted to the convention by Mr. Hanna of Indianapolis, as follows:

"Article 1. The commission shall consist of eleven members, to be named by the Executive Committee appointed by this convention. The Executive Committee shall have power to fill vacancies in the commission as they may occur.

"Article II.—The first meeting of the commission shall be held at a time and place to be designated by the Executive Committee of this convention in a call to be issued therefor, and at such meeting the commission shall organize by the election of such officers and the adoption of such rules and by-laws for its own government as may be agreed to by a majority of its members, and thereafter it shall be governed by such rules and by laws subject to these articles.

"Article III.—All rules and by-laws of the commission and all its proceedings shall be directed toward the accomplishment of the objects of its creation, which are to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and needs of this country in all their relations and aspects, and to make appropriate suggestions as to any evils found to exist, and the remedies therefor, and no limit is placed upon the scope of such inquiry or the manner of conducting the same, excepting only that the expenses thereof shall not exceed the sums set apart for such purpose by the Executive Committee.

"Article IV.—The Executive Committee of the convention shall use so much of the voluntary contributions made to it as may be available for that purpose to defray all necessary expenses of the commission, and shall notify the commission from time to time of the amount so available, in order that it may regulate its expenditures accordingly and that no liability shall attach to said commission or to this convention beyond the amount so certified.

A Second Convention.

"Article V.—When the labors of this commission shall have been completed, as far as practicable, the Executive Committee, if it shall deem it advisable, shall issue a call to bring this convention together again at a time and place to be designated in such call; and at the meeting so convened the committee shall make report of its doings and suggestions in such manner and form as it shall deem best adapted to present the same to this convention and its members for action; and if legislation shall be deemed advisable shall accompany such report with a draft of such bill or bills providing for such legislation.

"Resolved, That all resolutions and communications as to methods of currency reform which have been presented to this convention be referred to such commission when formed."

The first sentence read by Mr. Ingalls caused a great cheering, which interrupted the reading for some seconds and led Mr. Ingalls to remark sotto voce, "Well, that seems to be all right, anyhow."

DEBATE ON THE REPORT.

Congressman Walker Declares that the Conference Has Come to Naught —The Resolutions Adopted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—The report of the Committee on Resolutions called forth an extended debate.

Congressman Walker of Massachusetts, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, opposing the adoption of the report, said that his committee and the Senate Committee on Finance had determined to present some plan of currency and banking reform for consideration at the extra session of Congress. But for the calling of this convention such a plan would have been presented ere now. The convention has met, and what has been done? He answered that in his opinion the proposition contained in the committee's report could not obtain consideration prior to the assembling of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

"Do you want to put off relief," he asked, "until that time, keeping the people in suspense and distress for that much longer time?"

Before God and under his oath of office, he said, he felt it to be his duty to do what he could to improve the present system. But this scheme involved further delay and the absolute tying of the hands of the committees of Congress. Not five members would attend the meetings, and they might as well shut up and go home. Legislation, he said, could only be accomplished by having it urged upon Congress by a body of men who would give Congress no rest day or night until it had been accomplished. "But, in my opinion," he said, in conclusion, "in the infirmity of human nature you have damned the reform for the present."

Mr. Roots of Indiana, a member of the State Legislature, said he conceived it to be the duty of a man elected to a representative position to find out the sentiments of his constituents and then try to carry out those sentiments whether they happened to be his own or not. "And dangerous," he said, "is the position of any member of Congress who charges us with being lobbyists for any immoral or other object." [Applause.]

Mr. Roots added his views upon the commission scheme, which involved a committee to act in consultation with the Congressional committees in the preparation of a scheme of currency reform.

Congressman Fowler of New Jersey offered an amendment to constitute a permanent Executive Committee of the convention, consisting of one member from each State, to act in conjunction with the Congressional committees in framing a bill to carry out the purposes outlined in the committee's report.

The Duty of a Congressman.

Referring to Mr. Roots's opening statement, which Mr. Fowler said had been uttered with a rather superior air, that as a public official he had learned it was the duty of a Representative to express the sentiments of his constituents, "there is nothing grander in the history of American politics," he said, "than the action and example of Senator Lamar in 1878, when, from every home, hamlet, and town of his State came demands that he should vote for the free coinage of silver. But, knowing that they were wrong, and with his conscience and heart between him and his God, he voted against it. Then he went home, as every true man would do, laid down his honor at the feet of his people, went to work to educate them up to the truth, and not to descend to the level of ignorance. [Applause.]

Mr. Roots, rising to a question of personal privilege, said he had nothing to retract, but to disavow the sneer which Mr. Fowler imputed to him, and to say that he approved his proposition to put the matter in the hands of the people.

Mr. Bullitt of Philadelphia opposed the Fowler amendment because it was impracticable for the States to select a committee of the caliber of the man who conceived and made possible this convention, of which alone the committee should consist. No progress ever would have been made in the accomplishment of good for humanity if men had been driven from the track because some man under the influence of disappointment over failure of plan or ambition had told them they had "damned" the movement they were supporting. [Applause.]

Mr. Camp of Knoxville, Tenn., supported the Fowler amendment.

Representative Walker explained that what he said in his former remarks went to the point, that the proposition of the committee meant a delay of action until the fifty-sixth Congress, which might differ from the present one on financial and economic subjects, and therefore that it damned the movement for the present. Members of Congress, he said, were not wholly ignorant, and all information did not exist outside of that body.

Mr. Walker Replies.

In answer to question by several delegates, Mr. Walker said the vital element in the problem was time; that if the proposed bill was not prepared and ready for submission to the special session, the settlement of the whole question must go over two years, and everybody who has ever been in Congress knows it. As to his position in the conference, Mr. Walker said he was in it with as much right as the gentleman from Philadelphia, (Bullitt,) because the assembly of the Worcester Board of Trade sent him. He had made no threats, he said, and nothing he had said could properly give rise to criticism.

To Mr. John Harsen Rhoades of New York, particularly, Mr. Walker said he was pleading for a change in the method which business men have followed in the past. Success by this convention, he said, was a duty.

Mr. Rhoades—Is it true, Mr. Walker, that at the close of the nineteenth century we must buy the passage of any bill through Congress by the offer of a price of re-election of the members? [Loud applause.]

Mr. Walker—If this is to be a Government of the people, for the people, and this convention cheers the sentiment and spirit of that inquiry, I have nothing to say. But if the member does not act so as to get a re-election, he does not represent the people. [Applause.]

Mr. Ingalls's Appeal.

M. E. Ingalls of Cincinnati supported the report of the committee. He said. "It has seemed to me that our work was in danger of injury by the discussion that is going on here and which has nothing to do with the case. If our friend Walker wishes to give a lecture on the best way to help Congress, I will hire a hall and give him an evening. I know the sincerity of the man, and I think he is mistaken in his zeal for the cause and has worked himself up to the idea that there is but one way to accomplish this thing, and, as the committee did not quite agree with him in this way, he is disappointed.

"All I want to beg of you, gentlemen, is that the committee of thirty-five on resolutions, which considered every paper which was presented to this convention for discussion, in which almost everybody participated, appointed a committee of five, and that committee spent hours upon this report, and finally brought it back into the Committee on Resolutions, and it ran the gantlet of twenty-eight members, and came out as a unanimous report. I hope that the three hundred and odd gentlemen here will each and every one vote aye for these resolutions exactly as they came from the hands of the committee and send out a platform to the world that is a credit to this convention, and will survive so long as the memory of man shall last."

Mr. W. E. Dodge of New York said he was sure Mr. Walker misunderstood the attitude of the members of the convention who were stockholders in the great corporations of the United States, interested in its operation, in asking that a committee be appointed to investigate the workings of the Government. That had never been done, and he believed it ought to be and that was all that the convention expected to do. He urged unanimous support of the conclusions of the committee.

The Resolutions Adopted.

In rising to move the previous question on the pending motion, Mr. Hanna said the discussion was being carried further than it should go, working up a feeling that did not exist. The movement culminating in the convention, he said, was not unfriendly to Congress.

The previous question was ordered, and the report and resolutions were agreed to with but two or three negative votes.

The convention, after votes of thanks to various organizations and persons, adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

Chairman Patterson stated that after a conference with Mr. Hanna he would announce the names of the committee provided for in the resolutions adopted.

NEW YORKERS PLEASED.

The Delegates Have Great Hopes of the Result of the Convention —Congress Must Surely Act Soon.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 13.—The New York delegates are very well pleased at the result of the conference. These are some of the expressions of approval given to-night to THE NEW YORK TIMES representative:

J. Harsen Rhoades said: "I came to the convention with a feeling of misgiving and fear that the results might fall short of the emergency which called us together, and of what would meet the approval of the sound-money sentiment in the country. I leave it with the consciousness of work well done, and with results achieved which ought to command the support of the country and of Congress. But the best source of satisfaction lies in the fact that the entire body was moved by a feeling of lofty patriotism and a wish to honestly serve every portion of the country, and to restore confidence and lay the foundations for that prosperity which is sure to follow a permanent solution of the grave monetary problems which now hold us in bondage and subjection."

Isidor Straus said: "I deem the work of the convention as a most auspicious beginning for the much-needed currency reform. To have 350 leading merchants project and accept by unanimous action a plan, should convince Congress how much can be accomplished when men are earnest, practical, and determined, and how quickly conflicting views can be harmonized without compromising any principles, if they are free from personal bias."

Henry Dalley, Jr., said: "While I wished that the action taken might be sooner brought to bear on Congress, I fully approve of the means adopted by the conference."

The Result Must Be Beneficial.

A. Augustus Healy said: "The effect of the complete agreement of so many representative business men as to the remedy needed for our financial ills cannot but be beneficial upon public opinion and ought to result in immediate legislation by Congress. I am somewhat disappointed that a method was not devised for pressing remedial legislation upon Congress early in the extra session that will soon be called, thus avoiding the delay involved in the plan that the convention has adopted, and the danger that something may occur to side-track this subject in the public mind and consequently in Congress."

Charles N. Chadwick, Chairman of the delegation of the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn, said: "The action taken by the convention as expressed by the resolutions adopted has the promise and potency of the solution of the monetary question. The principles involved are such as might naturally be expected from an exceptionally strong and conservative body of business men who have seriously and conscientiously tried to meet the issue, and the interests represented by them are large and strong enough to compel prompt and definite action by Congress."

A Business-like Meeting.

W. E. Dodge said: "The meeting was eminently business-like and attained its end with very little fuss and flurry. The resolutions proved to be the crystallized sentiment of the conference, and I hope that Congress will take action along the lines indicated. There never before was a meeting of business men for this purpose, and there would not be one now if there was no reason for it. The outcome depends upon the importance which Congress attaches to our opinions."

Charles S. Fairchild said: "The conference was altogether successful, and I look for practical results from Congress. In the meanwhile, I believe that the idea should be kept alive after the committee appointed by the Chairman has met by propaganda in every city represented in the conference. The various Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade should hold meetings and spread broad the idea of bringing about remedial legislation from Congress. It is little wonder that Congress has not taken action in this matter, when you consider that the business interests have never until now expressed themselves. As to the Banking Committee taking umbrage at suggestions from us on finance, that is childish. Almost every important bill passed by Congress is formulated and sometimes actually written by outsiders. The iron schedule is prepared in Pittsburg, and so far as resenting suggestions from outsiders, the Ways and Means Committee holds open meetings for weeks listening to arguments from representatives of every item on the whole tariff schedule. Why should the Banking Committee resent the visit of a compact body with one idea only, and that idea the wish of the whole business interests of the whole country, irrespective of politics?"

The Convention a Notable One.

George Foster Peabody said: "The convention was beyond question a remarkable one for the strength of its personnel and its broadly representative character. The notable feature was that its business training was dominant, for while the members had naturally varying views strongly and intelligently held, yet when the differences were clearly developed, and it became necessary in order to secure the harmonious co-operation toward the desired end which is the essence of the business method, they promptly dropped out the irreconcilable features, and after vigorous and direct discussion adopted, with earnest unanimity, a plan comprehending the purposes for which the assemblage was convened. If the Executive Committee be, as I doubt not it will be, representative of the business strength and singlemindedness of the convention, the results may be looked forward to with large hope, which hope can be realized by a continuing and deep interest on the part of the business men of the whole country, so that Congress may know the firmness and definiteness of purpose which is back of this movement for a commission to be appointed at the earliest practical date."

SOCIETY NOTES.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Irma Keppler, daughter of Joseph Keppler, to W. O. Krine of this city.

—Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, 9 Lexington Avenue, will give an entertainment and dance on the evening of Jan. 21.

—Mrs. Charles Scribner gave a large informal reception at her residence, 12 East Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon.

—Mrs. James A. Glover, 39 East Thirtieth Street, gave a large reception and dance on Tuesday evening to a number of young people.

—The second Bachelors' and Spinsters' dance will take place this evening at the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms, in West Fifty-fifth Street.

—Mrs. Pope, 310 East Fifteenth Street, will give a reception and dance at Sherry's this evening to introduce their youngest daughter, Miss Louise.

—Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, 44 East Fifty-seventh Street, will give a reception and tea to introduce her niece, Miss Porter, next Tuesday afternoon.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Marion M. Chesebrough, daughter of Robert A. Chesebrough, 17 East Forty-fifth Street, to G. Howard Davison of Millbrook, N. Y.

—The engagement of Miss Anna L. Randolph, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Randolph of 411 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, to Frederick Morgan Hill of Chicago has been announced.

—Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden gave a banquet to a fashionable company at their residence, 5 Madison Square North, last evening. The guest of honor was Mrs. Astor, who was seated at Mr. Burden's right. The dining room was prettily decorated with cut flowers, the prevailing color being pink. The guests were Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, Miss Evelyn B. Burden, Frederic Crowninshield, Count Sierstorpff, and Miss Virginia Fair.

—A party of forty from the Sin-Som Club attended the performance of "Much Ado About Nothing" at Daly's Theatre last night. Mrs. William L. Trenholm and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones were the chaperons. The following people were present: Miss Catharine Clarke, Miss Aurelle De Mauriac, Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence, Miss Elizabeth Marvin, Miss Mattie Belle Quarrier, Miss Constance Trenholm, Miss Grace Talcott, Miss Louise E. Jones, Miss Lydia Hartshorne, Mrs. Robert C. Myles, Miss Marvin, Miss Annie Southerland, Miss Helen Trenholm, Miss Cora Van Norden, Mrs. E. A. Brinckerhoff, Jr., Gano S. Dunn, Thomas Colston Kinney, George H. Sullivan, Dr. Robert C. Myles, Archie B. Quarrier, W. Laird Goldsborough, Morris Franklin Covert, Francis T. A. Junkin, Heth Lorton, W. De La M. Van Norden, Samuel D. McGourkey, E. Bancker Smedes, E. A. Brinckerhoff, Jr., and Julien J. Mason. After the play the party went to the home of Mrs. William L. Trenholm, where supper was served.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—8 A. M.—48 Spring Street, George Gifford; damage, $200.

—8:20 A. M.—27 West Thirty-seventh Street, Mrs. Porter; no damage.

—9:30 A. M.—111 East Seventy-sixth Street, Samuel Mahler; damage, $35.

—10:10 A. M.—105 East Ninety-second Street, William Gease; damage, $50.

—10:15 A. M.—218 West Sixty-second Street, J. Gahler; damage, $5.

—3:15 P. M.—29 Frankfort Street, chimney; no damage.

—3:50 P. M.—29 Oak Street, Gerardo Lemolo; damage, $50.

—4:15 P. M.—282 East Eighty-third Street, Matthew Mulligan, flat; damage, $5.

—4:45 P. M.—310 West Sixty-ninth Street; Mrs. Redmond; damage, $25.

—5 P. M.—756 Seventh Avenue, J. W. Meyers; damage, none.

—5:15 P. M.—321 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Maria Cerane; damage trifling.

—6 P. M.—128 Ludlow Street; Jacob Schwartz, damage trifling.

—6:05 P. M.—122 Cedar Street; William Dudzinsky; damage, $10.

—6:10 P. M.—36 West Third Street; C. L. Davis & Co.; damage, $800.

—6:20 P. M.—60 Baxter Street; chimney; no damage.

—8:25 P. M.—174 Centre Street; H. Sutor; damage, $1,200.

—8:15 P. M.—63 East Fiftieth Street; Charles E. Miller.

—9 P. M.—115 East Twenty-third Street; Dunham & Whelan; damage, $100.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. James S. Casement of Ohio is at the Gilsey.

—Edward W. Bok of Philadelphia is at the Albemarle.

—Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale University is at the Buckingham.

—John Bigelow of Highland Falls, N. Y., is at the Manhattan.

—The Rev. J. Franklin Carter of Fall River, Mass., is at the Plaza.

Deputy Attorney General G. D. B. Hasbrouck of Albany is at the Park Avenue.

—Henry W. Halliwell of Philadelphia and George J. Sicard of Buffalo are at the Hoffman.

—W. F. Stearns of Boston, E. S. Shepard of Chicago, and John M. Hull of Buffalo are at the Fifth Avenue.

—John C. Welles of Elmira, William A. Farish of Denver, and M. T. Faulkner of Syracuse are at the Everett.

—Thomas W. Harkness of Philadelphia, C. B. Jameson of Boston, and G. L. Allen of Salem, Mass., are at the Windsor.

—Frederick W. Baker of Chicago, J. S. Cushing of Boston, W. L. Crossman of Syracuse, and John H. Day of Albany are at the Metropole.

—Gen. William B. Franklin of Hartford, Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont, and Col. S. E. Tillman of West Point are at the Murray Hill.

—Walter N. Dole and D. A. O'Gorman of Boston, Frederick C. Moore of Hartford, and Matthew H. Ellis of Philadelphia are at the Astor.

—Lewis Williams of Cleveland, Alexander Martin of Boston, C. M. Fellows of Albany, and Joseph Atchison of Hartford are at the Grand Union.

—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; Sir Charles Hunter of England, and Samuel P. Cole of Rhode Island are at the Holland.

—James D. Mason of Baltimore, Henry McKnight of Pittsburg, E. H. Plummer of Philadelphia, and James Whittemore of Detroit are at the Imperial.

—Isaac M. Potter of Rhode Island, W. H. Sharp of Philadelphia, Gerald Wyman of Boston, and Charles W. Larned of West Point are at the Waldorf.

—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. J. D. Mason and daughter, Waterbury, Conn.; G. F. Conklin, Atlantic City; I. Crosland, Huddersfield, and W. F. Meredith, Morristown, N. J., are at the Brevoort.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

—Athol Silk Company, Boston, Mass.; D. E. Adams, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Barney, H. T., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. Brown, white goods, 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston Mass.; W. W. Webber, white goods and linens; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. C. Donovan, notions; F. S. Adams represents; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; H. W. Sweeney, laces and millinery; 108 Worth Street; Morton House.

—Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, silks and velvets; 108 Worth Street; Morton House.

—Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods, 108 Worth Street.

—Cowan, McClurg & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. L. Thomas, dry goods, 73 Franklin Street.

—Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; L. S. Donaldson, dry goods, 415 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks, 115 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

—Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. F. Boyle, dress goods and silks; H. A. Gross, laces, 120 Franklin Street.

—Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. A. Norway, carpets; 415 Broadway; Sturtevant House.

—Glenn, H., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. M. Sloan, upholstery goods, 55 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. K. Gutman, silks and velvets; C. Lambert, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Hartwell, The, Richards Company, Providence, R. I.; C. A. Winsor, domestics, dress goods, cloths, cloaks, laces, and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.

—Hartwell, The, Richards Company, Providence, R. I.; J. Bartlett, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. J. Fraser, furnishing goods; 55 White Street; Hotel Metropole.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Brown, ladies and infants' underwear; Mrs. Sargent, ladies' and infants' wear, 8 Greene Street.

—Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. Fay, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

—Kaufmann & Isaacs, New Orleans, La.; M. Isaacs, millinery, 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Lawfer, W. R., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. H. Lawfer, notions, 328 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

—MacInnes, J. C., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Pierson, upholstery goods, 57 White Street.

—Mann, Waldman & Co., Albany, N. Y.; H. A. Mann, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Miller, Daniel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Turner, dress goods and woolens, 64 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Nusbaum & Livingston, Albany, N. Y.; J. Nusbaum, millinery; S. H. Livingston, millinery; Hotel Manhattan.

—Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. M. Cook, flannels; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. A. Adams, silk; 102 Grand Street; Hotel Bartholdi.

—Sissons Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. Weldon, dry goods; Barrett House.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. Sullivan, upholstery goods, 57 White Street.

—Strause & Co., Richmond, Vt.; I. I. Strause, dry goods; Stuart House.

—Walker, The, Stetson Lawyer Company, Boston, Mass.; R. H. Lawyer, yarns; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Wallenstein & Cohn, Wichita, Kan.; H. Wallenstein, dry goods, 300 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. J. Carter, upholstery goods; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Winebrenner, D. C., & Co., Frederick, Md.; D. C. Winebrenner, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

OCALA, Fla., Jan. 13.—William Latimore was hanged here to-day for the murder of Pullman Car Porter Greenlee on Aug. 8, 1896.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 13.—The first prize of $200 for the best design for mural decorations at the City Hall has been awarded to Otto W. Beck of Cincinnati, and the second prize of $100 went to F. W. Shaefer of Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—A quantity of chemicals in the Anthropological Laboratory of the Field Columbian Museum, in Jackson Park, exploded to-day, and caused a fire which was extinguished with some difficulty. The damage is $500.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Jan. 13.—The pumps were started in No. 6 Shaft of the Centennial Mine this morning. As rapidly as the "unwatering" of the levels makes places miners will be put to work, until 300 are employed. The mine has been idle since August, 1892.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 13.—William L. Taylor, Henry Flynn, John Taylor, Peter Tinco, and Theodore Frankenstein were killed at the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's new shaft at Wadesville this morning. The hoisting apparatus gave way, and the bucket in which they were descending into the shaft dropped 275 feet. The men were killed instantly.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LANCASTER, Penn., Jan. 13.—Fire last night destroyed the general merchandise store of Levi S. Landis, at Ephrata. Loss, $5,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 13.—One of the large barns of the Shakers, at Shaker Village, Enfield, was burned Tuesday night. Loss, $25,000.

The Leading Army and Navy Officers Smoke

New Light

LITTLE CIGARS

Combine Fragrance And Quality,

(are appreciated)

The immense popularity of these Little Cigars is attested by their general use in Army and Navy circles.

10 FOR 10c. | FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

But Two of the Favorites Won in the Contests Yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 13.—Favorable weather, warm and mild, drew out a large crowd to-day. A dead heat was run off, prolonging the sport to a late hour, with only two post favorites winning and the public losers on the day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Alamo, 108 pounds, (Gatewood,) 6 to 5, won by half a length; Katherine, 108, (Scherer,) 10 to 1, second by two lengths; Sim W., 101, (W. Dean,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:15½. The Sculptor, Miss Rowett, and If also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens; seven furlongs. Sir Fred, 105 pounds, (C. Reiff,) even, ran a dead heat with Heritage, 104, (Scherrer,) 6 to 1; eight lengths in front of Virgie S., 100 (Snell,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:29½. Text, Jim Maddox, Mr. Dayton, Lucullus, and Belva also ran.

Run off, Sir Fred, 9 to 10, won by a neck; Heritage, 9 to 10, second. Time—1:32.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Necedah, 103, (C. Reiff,) 4 to 1, won by three lengths; Countess Irma, 107, (Scherrer,) 6 to 1, second by two lengths; R. Q. Ban, 108, (Turbiville,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. Senator Morrill, Eleanor Mc., Alva, Springtime, Amber Glints, Al Miles, Samson, and Bob Johnson also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, one and one-sixteenth miles. Viscount, 90 pounds, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1, won by two lengths; Booze, 105, (J. Hill,) 7 to 1, second by three lengths; Cotton King, 101, (C. Reiff,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:49¾. Bridgeton, Elyria, Ramona, Farmer Leigh, and Carbonade also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. D. L., 91 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2, won by two lengths; Galley West, 104, (Scherrer,) 8 to 5, second by a head; Harry B., 107, (C. Reiff,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Glimmering, Three Times, Jim Boland, Snag, Renaud, Rolandis, Woodlawn, and Marchie D. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Kruna, 88 pounds, (Songer,) 8 to 5, won by two lengths; Little Matt, 110, (Warren,) 20 to 1, second by a length; Judge Bullock, 107, (Hart,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:16¾. Ida Wagner, Laura Davis, Billy Jordan, Text, The Aristocrat, and Jasper also ran.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises..7:23|Sun sets..4:56|Moon sets..3:58

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook. 3:50	Gov. Is'd. 4:25	H. Gate. 6:14
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook. 4:23	Gov. Is'd. 4:44	H. Gate. 6:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15.

Ardanrose, Cape Haiti, Jeremie, and Greytown	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Ville de Brest, Port au Prince		

SATURDAY, JAN. 16.

Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rott'd'm	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
El Sol, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orl'ns		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Miami, Nassau	7:00 P. M.	
Mississippi, London		9:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Persia, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
State of California, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ven'zuela, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werra, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 14.

Berlin, Antwerp, Jan. 2.
Ciudad Condal, Havana, Jan. 10.
Cuvier, St. Lucia, Jan. 6.
Edam, Amsterdam, Jan. 2.
El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 9.
Germanic, Liverpool, Jan. 6.
Lahn, Bremen, Jan. 5.
Ludgate Hill, London, Dec. 30.
Mississippi, London, Jan. 1.
R. F. Mathews, Gibraltar, Dec. 28.
Saratoga, Havana, Jan. 9.
Schleswig, West Indies, Jan. 6.
Siberian, Glasgow, Jan. 1.
Taormina, Hamburg, Dec. 23.
Titania, Liverpool, Dec. 30.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15.

City of Augusta, Savannah, Jan. 12.
Finsbury, Swansea, Jan. 1.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Dec. 31.
Rosse, Rio Janeiro, Dec. 24.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16.

Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 13.
Exeter City, Swansea, Jan. 11.
Kansas City, Savannah, Jan. 13.
New York, Southampton, Jan. 9.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Jan. 10.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Dec. 31.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Jan. 14.

SUNDAY, JAN. 17.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 14.
Hekla, Copenhagen, Dec. 31.
La Bourgogne, Havre, Jan. 9.
Karlsruhe, Bremen, Jan. 5.
Montauk, Rotterdam, Jan. 3.

MONDAY, JAN. 18.

British Queen, Antwerp, Jan. 14.
City of Washington, Havana, Jan. 14.
Etona, St. Lucia, Jan. 10.
Hantel, St. Lucia, Jan. 10.
Lampasas, Galveston, Jan. 12.
Servia, Liverpool, Jan. 9.
Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 8.

TUESDAY, JAN. 19.

Elysia, Gibraltar, Jan. 5.
Mohawk, London, Jan. 7.
Noordland, Antwerp, Jan. 9.

Arrived.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, Bremen Jan. 5 and Southampton 6, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co., was sighted south of Fire Island at 12:32 A. M. SS Dresden, (Ger.,) Gross, Bremen Dec. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Kitty, (Nor.,) Olsen, Montego Bay Jan. 4, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria 5th, and Kingston 7th, with fruit to J. T. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS El Dorado, Barker, from New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Leona, Wilder, Galveston Jan. 6, and Key West 9th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Antonio Zambrana, (Nor.,) Fogerlie, Sanchez, San Domingo, Jan. 6, with fruit to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Valencia, Skillings, Coton Jan. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Pomeranian, for Glasgow.
SS Majestic, for Liverpool.
SS Southwark, for Antwerp.
SS Lady Furness, for East London.
SS Comal, for Galveston.
SS Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Yumuri, for Havana and Mexican ports.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES

ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT BY SPEAKER O'GRADY.

The Men Who Will Report on the Legislation to be Passed by the Present Session of the Lower House.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The following standing committees of the Assembly for the present session were to-night appointed by Speaker O'Grady:

WAYS AND MEANS—Messrs. Nixon, Chautauqua; Kelsey, Livingston; Horton, Wayne; Sears, Franklin; Wells, Onondaga; Allds, Chenango; Blasdell, Erie; Costello, Oswego; Clark, C. J., Jefferson; Roehr, Kings; Finn, New York; Fitzgerald, New York; Kelly, Albany.

JUDICIARY—Messrs. Scherer, Albany; Armstrong, Monroe; Robbins, Allegany; Marshall, Kings; Bondy, Onondaga; Sanger, Oneida; Warner, Niagara; Perkins, Kings; Peterson, Chautauqua; Mazet, New York; Emmet, Westchester; Hoffman, New York; Green, New York.

REVISION—Messrs. Hill, Erie; Costello, Oswego; Fuller, Broome; Philo, Oneida; Ten Eyck, Onondaga; Pratt, Ulster; Garby, Richmond; Bayliss, Kings; Peterson, Chautauqua; Palmer, Schoharie; Hutton, Rensselaer; Maloney, Erie.

CODES—Messrs. Armstrong, Monroe; Robbins, Allegany; Laimbeer, New York; Kelsey, Livingston; Steiner, Erie; Bedell, Orange; Abell, Kings; Brown, L. E., New York; Fish, Madison; McLaughlin, Sullivan; Mathewson, New York; Palmer, Schoharie; Dempsey, New York.

GENERAL LAWS—Messrs. Horton, Wayne; Hill, Erie; Tupper, Broome; Marshall, Kings; Burr, Suffolk; Miles, St. Lawrence; Forrester, Kings; Addis, Putnam; Smith, Westchester; Cromwell, Queens; Laimbeer, New York; Sullivan, T. P., New York; Hutton, Rensselaer.

TAXATION AND RETRENCHMENT—Messrs. Dudley, Niagara; Miller, C. H., Cattaraugus; Miles, St. Lawrence; Brown, B. D., Fulton and Hamilton; Bates, Tompkins; Brennan, Kings; Budd, Schuyler; Raplee, Yates; Mathewson, New York; Fish, Madison; Coughlin, Erie; Maccabe, New York; Hart, New York.

CANALS—Messrs. Bondy, Onondaga; Winne, Schenectady; Miller, C. H., Cattaraugus; Taylor, Oswego; Sheldon, Cayuga; Springer, Herkimer; Brown, B. D., Fulton and Hamilton; Pierce, Essex; Leversee, Albany; Pratt, Ulster; Schulum, New York; Maloney, Erie; Lennon, Kings.

AFFAIRS OF CITIES—Messrs. Austin, New York; Andrews, New York; Wells, Onondaga; Hill, Erie; Reinhard, New York; Abell, Kings; Brennan, Kings; Lewis, Monroe; McEwan, Albany; Philo, Oneida; Finn, New York; McKeown, Kings; Kennedy, Queens.

RAILROADS—Messrs. Eldridge, Warren; Braun, Erie; Sanders, Genesee; Budd, Schuyler; Cromwell, Queens; Hughes, Kings; Dudley, Niagara; McGraw, Rensselaer; Bedell, Orange; Clark, Joel, Steuben; Cain, Kings; Coughlin, Erie; Trainor, New York.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—Messrs. Van Keuren, Ulster; Anderson, Rensselaer; Post, Suffolk; Costello, Oswego; Gray, Dutchess; Wilson, Kings; Andrews, New York; Mackey, Delaware; Holbert, Chemung; Schneider, Erie; Knaup, Kings; Leonard, New York; Cullen, Kings.

INSURANCE—Messrs. Husted, Westchester; Hobble, Washington; Adler, New York; Sheldon, Cayuga; Matteson, Cattaraugus; Forrester, Kings; Sweet, Greene; Addis, Putnam; McLaughlin, Sullivan; Van Cott, New York; Bellen, Onondaga; Roche, New York; Donnelly, New York.

BANKS—Messrs. Gray, Dutchess; Adler, New York; Wilson, Kings; Saunders, Cortland; Ives, St. Lawrence; Scherer, Albany; Van Keuren, Ulster; Bayliss, Kings; Smith, Westchester; Miller, N. J., Erie; Warner, Niagara; Maccabe, New York; Cullen, Kings.

ELECTRICITY, GAS, AND WATER SUPPLY—Messrs. Goodsell, Orange; Braun, Erie; Cole, Wyoming; Taylor, Oswego; Schmidt, E. L., Montgomery; Graves, Oneida; Springer, Herkimer; Winne, Schenectady; Whritner, Rockland; Soper, Kings; McKeown, Kings; Corrigan, New York; Kelly, Albany.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS—Messrs. Witter, Tioga; Budd, Schuyler; Hanna, Dutchess; Sweet, Greene; Zimmerman, Jefferson; Wagstaff, Kings; Burr, Suffolk; Ten Eyck, Onondaga; Garby, Richmond; McKnight, Queens; Kavanaugh, Saratoga; Hart, New York; Schmid, F., Kings.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES—Messrs. Sanders, Genesee; Winne, Schenectady; Brown, B. D., Fulton and Hamilton; Downs, Orleans; Allds, Chenango; Cole, Wyoming; Degnan, New York; Soper, Kings; Murray, Kings; Knaup, Kings; Maccabe, New York; Zurn, Kings; French, Kings.

EXCISE—Messrs. Allds, Chenango; Sears, Franklin; Tupper, Broome; Bedell, Orange; Witter, Tioga; Miller, C. H., Cattaraugus; Hanna, Dutchess; Ives, St. Lawrence; Benham, Ontario; Garby, Richmond; Barr, New York; Tooher, New York; Lennon, Kings.

AFFAIRS OF VILLAGES—Messrs. Downs, Orleans; Hanna, Dutchess; Anderson, Rensselaer; Harrison, Steuben; Cole, Wyoming; Rounds, Cayuga; Zimmerman, Jefferson; Post, Suffolk; Gott, Monroe; Pierce, Essex; Hoes, Columbia; Zurn, Kings; Andrews, P. J., New York.

PUBLIC PRINTING—Messrs. Glen, Seneca; Wagstaff, Kings; Burr, Suffolk; Harrison, Steuben; Scherer, Albany; Gray, Dutchess; Lewis, Monroe; Sullivan, J. J., New York; Schneider, Erie; Trainor, New York; Maloney, Erie.

PUBLIC HEALTH—Messrs. Murphy, New York; Eldridge, Warren; Hughes, Kings; Rounds, Cayuga; Schmidt, Montgomery; Parshall, Kings; Benham, Ontario; McEwan, Albany; Daley, New York; Kennedy, Queens; Palmer, Schoharie.

PUBLIC EDUCATION—Messrs. Sanger, Oneida; Husted, Westchester; Marshall, Kings; Saunders, Cortland; Sweet, Greene; Leversee, Albany; Kavanaugh, Saratoga; Hoes, Columbia; Burr, Suffolk; Sullivan, T. P., New York; Hutton, Rensselaer.

PUBLIC LANDS AND FORESTRY—Messrs. Gorham, Otsego; Wagstaff, Kings; McGraw, Rensselaer; Brown, B. D., Fulton and Hamilton; Koster, Lewis; Hoes, Columbia; Pierce, Essex; Lewis, Monroe; Murray, Kings; Brown, L. E., New York; Green, New York.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Messrs. McGraw, Rensselaer; Robbins, Allegany; Blasdell, Erie; Warner, Niagara; Clark, C. J., Jefferson; Clark, Joel, Steuben; Roehr, Kings; Whritner, Rockland; Holbert, Chemung; Fritz, New York; Daley, New York.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Messrs. Koster, Lewis; Murphy, New York; Tupper, Broome; Sanger, Oneida; Kavanaugh, Saratoga; Mazet, New York; Addis, Putnam; Gilleland, New York; Hoffman, New York; Dempsey, New York; French, Kings.

SOLDIERS' HOME—Messrs. Harrison, Steuben; Clark, Joel, Steuben, Forrester, Kings; Raplee, Yates; Peterson, Chautauqua; Fuller, Broome; Philo, Oneida; Degnan, New York; Mathewson, New York; Daley, New York; Corrigan, New York.

CLAIMS—Messrs. Sears, Franklin; Perkins, Kings; Graves, Oneida; Goodsell, Orange; Matteson, Cattaraugus; Austin, New York; Sullivan, J. J., New York; Donnelly, New York; French, Kings.

FEDERAL RELATIONS—Messrs. Taylor, Oswego; Brennan, Kings; Miller, N. J., Erie; McKnight, Queens; Murray, Kings; Holbert, Chemung; McLaughlin, Sullivan; Gledhill, New York; Meyer, George W., Jr., New York.

CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Messrs. Braun, Erie; Springer, Herkimer; Post, Suffolk; Baker, Clinton; Glen, Seneca; Bellen, Onondaga; Fitzgerald, New York; Gledhill, New York; Leonard, New York.

STATE PRISONS—Messrs. Baker, Clinton; Hobble, Washington; Sheldon, Cayuga; Miles, St. Lawrence; Braun, Erie; Van Cott, New York; Roche, New York; Cain, Kings; Fritz, New York.

FISHERIES AND GAME—Messrs. Hobble, Washington; Dudley, Niagara; Mackey, Delaware; Rounds, Cayuga; Laimbeer, New York; Gorham, Otsego; Andrews, H. T., New York; Ten Eyck, Onondaga; Sullivan, J. J., New York; Andrews, P. J., New York; Fritz, New York.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—Messrs. Steiner, Erie; Murphy, New York; Glen, Seneca; Adler, New York; Gott, Monroe; Pratt, Ulster; Trainor, New York; Gledhill, New York; Schmid, F., Kings.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURE—Messrs. Wilson, Kings; Baker, Clinton; Reinhard, New York; Gilleland, New York; Emmet, Westchester; Gott, Monroe; Parshall, Kings; Myers, T. F., New York; Hart, New York.

AGRICULTURE—Messrs. Ives, St. Lawrence; Mackey, Delaware; Bates, Tompkins; Fish, Madison; Fuller, Broome; McKnight, Queens; Raplee, Yates; Myers, T. F., New York; Meyer, George W., Jr., New York.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Messrs. Graves, Oneida; Anderson, Rensselaer; Blasdell, Erie; Goodsell, Orange; Matteson, Cattaraugus; Bayliss, Kings; Bellen, Onondaga; Coughlin, Erie; Green, New York.

RULES.—The Speaker and Messrs. Nixon, Chautauqua; Kelsey, Livingston; Armstrong, Monroe; Finn, New York; Kelly, Albany.

PRINTED AND ENGROSSED BILLS.—Messrs. Saunders, Cortland; Gilleland, New York; Knaup, Kings; Tooher, New York; Schulum, New York.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.—Messrs. Zimmerman, Jefferson; Miller, N. J., Erie; Cromwell, Queens; Myers, T. F., New York; Schmid, F., Kings.

SURPRISES IN THE LIST.

The Gas Committee Has But One New York City Man.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The committee announcements in the Assembly to-night contained a few surprises. The one which is most noticeable is on Gas, Electricity, and Water Supply, which attracts unusual attention because of the flood of bills for cheaper gas in New York City which will be in its hands this year. Only one New York City man is on this committee, and he is one of the minority members—Mr. Corrigan.

The Chairman is Mr. Goodsell of Orange County. The other Republicans who will control the measures relating to the subject are from up-the-State counties, with the single exception of Mr. Soper of Brooklyn.

Mr. Robbins, who was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee last year, and whose re-election was opposed by Mr. Platt, has been recognized by an assignment to the third place on the Judiciary.

The Committee on Cities, which will have the Greater New York charter in hand, has three New York and two Kings County Republicans, thus giving just one-half of the party in control to the territory which the consolidation will immediately affect. All the Democratic members of this committee are from the Greater New York, one each from New York, Kings and Queens Counties.

Mr. Scherer of Albany, who heads the Judiciary Committee, was a member of that committee last year.

E. H. M. Roehr of Kings has a place on the Ways and Means Committee, which is headed by Mr. Nixon. Mr. Roehr was Speaker Fish's clerk last year, and is in the Assembly as a member for the first time this year.

HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS' LIMIT.

Board of Trade Would Have Structures Not Exceed 200 Feet.

The height of buildings hereafter to be erected in New York was discussed by members of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday, the question having been brought up by the report of the special committee appointed on high buildings last November.

The sentiment was all one way, and the recommendation of the committee that legislative action be secured to restrict the height of buildings to 200 feet was unanimously adopted.

The committee's report was based on the evidence given at the several hearings by Hugh Bonner, Chief of the Fire Department; James R. Sheffield, President of the Board of Fire Commissioners; Charles G. Wilson, President of the Health Department; Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of Buildings; Capt. A. G. Mills, and a committee of architects consisting of George B. Post, John M. Carrere, James B. Baker, G. Kramer Thompson, Charles W. Clinton, Bruce Price, and R. W. Gibson.

The report recommended that "on the wider streets and avenues of this city no building hereafter erected shall exceed 200 feet in height, and that no building used as a hotel or apartment house shall exceed 185 feet in height. These measurements shall be from the curb level to the highest point of the cornice or roof beams of a building. Justly proportionate lesser heights should be provided for the erection of structures on the narrower streets and avenues of the city. This law should also provide that in every building erected to a height of 137 feet and over there shall be two separate stairways leading from the ground floor to the roof, one of which shall be remote from the elevator shaft. The committee further recommends that in all buildings now in existence or hereafter erected 137 feet and over in height there shall be provided and maintained a fully equipped auxiliary fire plant that shall be satisfactory in all respects to the Fire Department of this city.

There was a lengthy discussion of the question, in which Chairman C. Waldo Smith of the committee, Moses Atlinger, Richard Deeves, and others participated, after which the report was adopted and the committee was instructed to continue its labors to promote favorable legislation this Winter.

The Committee of Arrangements announced that Senator John M. Thurston, Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Henry Watterson, Mayor Strong, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and Postmaster Dayton would be the speakers at the annual banquet of the board at the Waldorf Jan. 20.

The following Managing Directors were elected: To serve until January, 1900—Francis B. Thurber, William Henry Arnoux, James Talcott, Aaron Vanderbilt, John H. Washburn, Edwin A. McAlpin, Oscar S. Straus, Elias S. A. De Lima, William Brookfield, Richard Deeves, Charles H. Patrick, James G. Johnson; to serve until January, 1899—Henry A. Rogers, vice Thomas White, (deceased;) to serve until January, 1898—Robert Dunlap, vice Ambrose Snow, (deceased;) Seth M. Milliken, vice Seth E. Thomas, (retired;) J. Noble Stearns, vice James H. Seymour, (retired.)

Committee of Property Owners.

Property owners and others interested in the limitations to the height of buildings in this city met at the office of Jefferson M. Levy recently. R. A. Chesebrough was made Chairman of a committee to consist of twenty-five real estate owners and others interested who shall consider proper proposals to be submitted to the Legislature touching upon the subject. It is the contention of those interested that they as owners, as well as the architects, should be allowed to participate in any consideration of a law to regulate the height of buildings.

Murray Hill Bank Affairs.

The Reorganization Committee of the Murray Hill Bank obtained yesterday from Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court an order requiring Messrs. O'Brien and Trask, the temporary receivers appointed by Judge Pryor, and Messrs. Hobbs and Odell, the receivers appointed by Judge Dickey, and the Attorney General, to show cause before Judge Beach to-morrow why the assets, other than cash, should not be appraised and sold at auction. The committee represents over 83 per cent. of the depositors, and it expects by these proceedings to buy the assets and pay for them in claims. They have arranged to form a new bank, with from $100,000 to $200,000 capital, to take over the assets, if sold, and to liquidate them for the benefit of the depositors.

Decision Against Riley Grannan.

Justice Osborne, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday denied the injunction asked for by Riley Grannan, the plunger, to restrain the Westchester Racing Association and the Brooklyn Jockey Club from ruling him off their tracks. Grannan was ruled off for giving Jockey Fred Taral $500 last August. Justice Osborne holds that sufficient notice of the rules was given, that Grannan transgressed the rules of the track, and that the punishment rested in the discretion of the Stewards.

A New School Inspector.

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed James J. Higginson of 16 East Forty-first Street School Inspector for the Sixteenth District. Mr. Higginson is about fifty-two years old, and is a retired banker. He is a stock broker at 7 Nassau Street. He is a member of the Century, City, Union League, Harvard, and University Clubs.

Flint's Fine Furniture

Economical Suggestions.
Music Cabinets from $6.00 up.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

A BRIEF POLITICAL DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

Appointments to Minor Places Announced—Members of the Assembly Introduce Bills and Select Seats.

SENATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff called the Senate to order at 8:30 o'clock to-night. Nearly every Senator was in his seat.

Clerk Kenyon announced the following appointments: Charles A. Ball, Assistant Clerk; Lafayette B. Gleason, Journal Clerk; Samuel Cooper, Assistant Journal Clerk; Ernest A. Fay, Index Clerk; E. R. Ford, Assistant Index Clerk; George D. Emerson, Edward F. Andrews, W. P. Belden, George W. McElroy, Mathias J. Chatham, Deputy Clerks; William P. Dodge, Financial Clerk; Byron R. Newton, Clerk of Engrossed Bills; Dwight A. Lawrence, Librarian; Thomas F. Mannix, Assistant Librarian; John J. Farnum, Superintendent of Documents; J. W. Tibbitts, William Hirsch, H. M. Clark, H. K. Smith, Assistant Superintendents of Documents; H. B. Whitbeck, W. W. Brinkerhoff, George Van Kirk, James F. Sheridan, Russell Frelligh, John T. Hayne, Messengers; Murray Manville, William Bailey, Roscoe Jolley, S. A. Schrieber, Harold Helmer, Fred C. Crawford, James Canty, J. J. Snyder, Jerome Wyle, Joseph W. Reinhard, George Hausman, William D. Baker, Fred Seilheimer, Frank McNaughton, and William McComber, Pages.

Senator Grady offered a resolution that, inasmuch as it had been reported that the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company of New York City has been paying dividends in excess of its earnings, the State Board of Railroad Commissioners be directed to make an investigation of its affairs. The resolution was laid on the table until to-morrow.

The Civil Service Law.

Senator Lexow offered a resolution that that part of the message of the Governor referring to the civil service be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Cantor thought it unusual that the Senate should pick out any one provision of the message and refer it to a committee.

Senator Lexow declared it to be a duty of the Legislature, by the Constitution, to take some action on this subject, and it was perfectly proper that the Governor's recommendations be considered by the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Cantor said he supposed the object to be to so alter the civil service law as to dispose of any unhappy Democrats now in office.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Brush offered a resolution that the Committee on Public Health be directed to investigate the feasibility of taking water for the supply of the great cities from the Adirondack lakes in the northern part of the State, or possibly from the chain of lakes.

Senator Brush explained that it provided for no appropriation bill, but simply for the collection of information, which, he hoped, would be turned over to a commission, to be created later by law.

A Little Politics.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff announced the appointment of Senators Coggeshall and Page as additional members of the Railroads Committee.

Senator Cantor desired it recorded upon the journal that the minority protested against the appointment of the two additional Republican members on this committee, and that they had insisted upon the adoption of a rule providing that not more than eight of the eleven members of a committee should belong to one party.

Senator Raines referred to the result of the late election, which, he said, entitled the Republican Party to greater representation.

Senator Grady made a reply, in which he charged that the Republican victory had been purchased, and that the methods employed in the campaign were dishonorable.

Senator Grady closed the discussion with the retort that every man at the Seeley dinner voted for McKinley.

Adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Appointments Announced by the Speaker and Clerk—Much Time Taken in Drawing for Seats.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The first regular night session of the Assembly was called to order by Speaker O'Grady at 8:35 o'clock.

A bill to amend the penal code wherein it relates to the wrongful marking of silver as sterling was introduced by Mr. Laimbeer. The measure makes it a misdemeanor for either manufacturer or dealer to wrongfully mark silver goods.

Mr. McCabe of New York introduced a bill to ratify the laying out of a small public park in New York City at West Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. The expense of the same is to be borne in full by the municipality at large. No local assessments in the vicinity are to be specially made for this purpose.

A resolution that the rules of the Assembly of 1896 be adopted for the session of 1897 was agreed to.

Appointments by the Speaker.

The Speaker announced the following appointments:

Speaker's Messenger—John W. Thompson; Postmaster—H. B. Van Keuren; Assistant Postmaster—William Rosenthal; Postmaster's messenger—James E. Ferris; assistant doorkeepers—Charles H. White, Charles Spang, Charles Stark, W. A. C. Russell, Frederick W. Kohn, Valentine Bohm, Edward S. Howe, James K. Follett; janitor—Major Poole; assistant janitor—Rush Simms; general messengers—Nathan Cohen, Warren W. Whitney, Jr., James A. Hogan; committee clerks—Ways and Means, E. J. Griswold; Judiciary, W. L. Coughtry; Codes, Otto Stull; Villages, Thomas A. Burke; Cities, George C. Snelden; general clerks—J. Branch Stocking, Edward Yelverton, J. J. Traphagan, William S. Hopkins, A. Shafer, C. J. Smith, James V. Banks, T. B. Sole, Jacob A. Livingston, Frank E. Price, and Joseph Frank.

The Clerk's Appointees.

Assembly Clerk Baxter announced the following appointments:

Assistant Clerk, W. H. Hawley, Jr.; Journal Clerk, Henry L. Gates; Assistant Journal Clerk, Sanford W. Smith; Deputy Clerks, John R. Glover, Henry French, Charles H. Betts, Wells M. Bird, O. G. King, Frank N. Pietrie, E. S. Lane, George M. Gillett, John G. Thompson, Thomas L. Thompson; Deputy Clerk, (revision,) J. L. Burnett; Index Clerk, John A. Cole; Assistant Index Clerk, Edward Denniston; Second Assistant Index Clerk, Edward Rumsey; Librarian, Leonard Jaycox; Assistant Librarian, B. V. Smith; Financial Clerk, William C. Stevens; Assistant Financial Clerk, Everitt Brown; Superintendent Wrapping Department, Eugene Farrington; Assistant Superintendent Wrapping Department, Peter Axlerod; Mail and Document Carrier, W. E. Ogloe; Superintendent of Documents, J. J. Bachman; Assistant Superintendent of Documents, D. A. Jackson; Chief Messenger in Charge of Pages, A. D. Lawrence; Messengers, William Myer, Leonard Colvin, Leon Lind, Frederick Keefer; Messengers to Committees; Robert Johnson, Charles Furman, E. L. Johnson, T. E. Lindsley; Pages, S. D. Aulls, William Mather, Emanuel Frank, Garrett Farrel, James McIntosh, Westley Smith, James A. McLure, William Patterson, John J. Mann, H. R. Thompson, Willie E. Rounds, N. J. Siegle, Donald Centre, Mulford Stowe, Leroy Buffington, Charles Eisen, William Carr, Eugene Wells, Cobart Sparrow, J. H. Millard, Eddie Mathers, Charles Foster, Peter Milspaugh, Charles Burt, Edwin A. Goewey, Warren Nagel, William Arkin, Robert Graves; Page, (continued,) William A. Ross.

Drawing for Seats.

Mr. Hanna offered a resolution that all members serving their fourth consecutive term be permitted to occupy their old seats. The Speaker at first announced the resolution as seemingly lost, but afterward declared it adopted. Later on he changed his last ruling, declaring the resolution lost as at first announced. A compromise resolution was finally adopted whereby, in accordance with former usage, the Republican and Democratic leaders on the floor and Mr. Roche of New York were permitted to select their seats.

The drawing of seats by the members occupied an hour and a half, and the result caused much disappointment to many of the more prominent members of last year, whose names were among the last ones called for a choice. Robbins of Allegany was especially unfortunate, being forced to select from the extreme outer circle. Of the older members Messrs. Husted, Sanger, Trainor, Adler, and Laimbeer were lucky enough to secure favorable places, Seat No. 1 was taken by Abell of Kings, and No. 150 by Raplee of Yates. "Unlucky 13" was selected by Murray of Kings.

The protest of Otto Kempner, Democratic Assembly candidate in the Tenth Assembly District of New York City, against the seating of J. J. Sullivan, was read and referred to the Committee on Elections.

The House decided to meet at 11 o'clock on each day except Friday, when the session would open at 10 o'clock in the morning. Adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

NEW BILLS IN THE SENATE.

A Large Number of Measures Offered for Consideration.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-night:

Senator Martin—Anti-knock-out-drop bill.

Senator Grady—Appropriating $170,000 for six State grain elevators at Buffalo and New York.

Senator Brush—Changing the name of Washington Park, Brooklyn, to Fort Greene.

Senator Nussbaum—Prohibiting the dumping of garbage within a town, village, or city without consent of the local Health Board.

Senator Brush—Authorizing the construction of a bridge over Coney Island Creek, at Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, at an expense of $25,000.

Senator Grady—Prohibiting railroads from discriminating in rates on goods shipped to New York State ports.

Senator Guy—Giving to the Seventh Avenue Bridge Commissioners of New York City authority over the removal of the temporary bridge.

Senator Brackett—Permitting a married woman to confess judgment, if the debt was contracted for the benefit of her separate estate.

Senator Wieman—Including trust companies in the State law providing for taxes on banking associations; also, authorizing Brooklyn to expend $33,000 for a monument to Gen. George Washington.

Senator Lexow—A general act relating to negotiable instruments to establish a law uniform with the laws of other States on that subject.

Senator Grady—Providing that persons employed by a city, except policemen and firemen, shall not be required to wear a uniform unless it be prescribed as a department uniform by the Board of Aldermen.

Senator Grady—Providing that boxing exhibitions may take place in a building owned or wholly or partially occupied by an incorporated athletic association and providing that the principals in a sparring exhibition shall have a certificate of two reputable physicians that they are in proper physical condition.

Senator Ellsworth—Exempting bonds issued by the State Controller for public purposes from taxation.

Senator Brush—Providing that any voter may be enrolled upon a party roll upon his affidavit that he is not upon the roll of any other party, and is in sympathy with the party principles.

Senator Wieman—Providing that street railroads in Brooklyn shall remove the snow from between their tracks.

Senator Brackett—To authorize the records of the New York State Weather Bureau to be received in evidence in any court of the State.

Senator Martin—Fixing the price of gas in New York and Brooklyn at $1.

Senator Higbie—Fixing the compensation of Inspectors of Election, poll clerks, and ballot clerks on Staten Island at $4 and $5 per day, respectively.

Senator Brackett—Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure so that when the defense is insanity and the jury shall acquit on that ground, the court shall make an order that the person acquitted shall be confined in the lunatic asylum for a period of not less than ten, nor more than twenty years, and until he becomes sane. The Governor, however, shall have the power at any time, if in his opinion justice shall require it, to discharge such person.

Senator Pavey—Amending the general laws defining primary conventions and their powers.

Senator Cantor—Providing for dollar gas in Greater New York and for a Municipal Gas Commission. The provisions of the bill were given in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 7.

ANOTHER CAB DRIVER HURT.

Assaulted by Strikers, Who Were Arrested and Bound Over.

Andrew M. Seguine of 164 West Forty-seventh Street, a driver for the New York Cab Company, was assaulted by striking cabmen about midnight Tuesday night at the Morningside Restaurant, 306 Boulevard. He is at present confined to his home from the effects of the injuries.

Seguine is employed at the Seventy-fifth Street stables of the company, and, having finished his work about midnight, went to the restaurant to eat. The proprietor of the place is Thomas Fee, and it is a resort for cabmen.

Seguine finished his meal, and had started to leave when two men stopped him. They asked him where he was going, to which he answered "Home." Then, according to his story, one of them said, "No, you are not, either," and struck him. He tried to defend himself, but was attacked by the two men, one of whom called him a "scab."

The police arrested eight men, who, with Fee, the proprietor, were taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station. Yesterday morning they were arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the Yorkville Police Court. They gave their names as Martin Holmes, Richard Harvey, William Campbell, John Irving, John Carney, Michael Nau, and James Tait. Fee was charged with disorderly conduct, and a colored man, Andrew Jackson Jones, was also arraigned.

Tait was recognized as one of the striking drivers, and the other assailants were cabmen in the employ of different livery stables. A certificate was produced by a physician stating that Seguine was unable to attend court, and Magistrate Mott held the prisoners for forty-eight hours to await the result of Seguine's injuries.

Hoboken Assessment Hearing.

The New Jersey State Board of Taxation met in the Hoboken City Hall yesterday to consider the appeals of owners of river front property against alleged excessive valuations. The companies offering protests were the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, the Yellow Pine Company, the Ocean Steamship Company, and Campbell & Co. The only individual objector was Mrs. Martha E. Stevens. They were all represented by counsel. The objectors stated the valuation of the property on the river front had been increased nearly $3,000,000, and the taxes $80,000. The board heard their statements and adjourned over night.

Chicago and Back
By Rail, three days.
By Telephone, Five Minutes.
Why go by rail?

NEW LEGISLATION OFFERED

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF STREET RAILROADS PROPOSED.

Bills Introduced at Albany to Limit Franchises in Cities and to Provide for Acquiring Lighting Plants.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Senator McNulty to-night introduced three bills, carrying out the ideas of Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn, as expressed at a hearing before the Greater New York Commission, regarding municipal ownership and disposal of public franchises. The first bill provides:

"Any city of the first class may establish, construct, or acquire by condemnation proceedings under the provisions of the Condemnation law, street railroads within its boundaries, whether operated on or below or above the surface of the street, and may issue bonds therefor, and may conduct, manage, and operate such railroads by means of its Department of City Works, or other like department, under the supervision of its Common Council, or other legislative bodies."

The second bill provides: "Hereafter no franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, parkways, or highways of any city of the first class shall be granted to any person or corporation for a longer period than twenty-five years; nor shall the same be so granted for less than the best possible terms obtainable therefor, and the action of all officials of cities of the first class in relation to the granting of such franchises shall be reviewable in the courts."

The third bill provides: "Any city of the first class may establish, construct, or acquire by condemnation proceedings under the provisions of the condemnation law, a plant for lighting by gas or electricity its streets and public buildings and for supplying such light to its inhabitants, and may issue bonds therefor, and may conduct, manage and operate such lighting works by means of its department of city works or other like department, under supervision of its Common Council or other legislative body."

A CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

"Practical" Method for Examinations Proposed by Mr. Sanger.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Assemblyman William Cary Sanger of Oneida County to-night introduced a bill providing for "practical civil service examinations."

It provides that in all examinations, other than for purely clerical positions, the commission shall secure the services of some persons practically versed in the duties which the applicants would be required to perform if appointed, who shall be consulted in the framing of the questions, and the conduct of examinations, and whenever possible such person or persons so consulted shall be actively engaged in the profession, trade, or occupation which he is selected to represent; and whenever, in the judgment of the commission, it is practicable, and the funds at the commission's disposition permit, such examinations shall consist of an actual performance by the applicants of the kind of work they would, if appointed, be called on to perform.

SECOND-CLASS CITY CHARTER.

Provisions of the Bill for Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, and Troy.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Senator White will introduce the General Charter for cities of the second class, which was introduced last year, upon a report from a commission which drew the charter. It applies to the Cities of Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, and Troy.

The principal changes from last year provide for single-headed commissions instead of commissions of several members, the appointments to be made by the Mayor. He will have the power of removal at pleasure, except in the case of elective officials. The Controller, Treasurer, Commissioner of Education, and Assessors are to be elected. Three Aldermen, instead of one, are to be elected from each ward.

Public franchises are to be sold to the highest bidder. A Board of Estimate and Apportionment is provided for, to consist of the Mayor, Controller, Corporation Counsel, President of the Board of Aldermen, and City Engineer.

SUGAR TRUST MEETING.

Directors Havemeyer, Dick, and Matthiessen Were Re-elected Yesterday.

At the annual meeting of the American Sugar Refining Company's stockholders at Jersey City yesterday President Henry O. Havemeyer was Chairman and John E. Searles was Secretary. Directors Henry O. Havemeyer, William Dick, and Francis O. Matthiessen were re-elected by a vote of 501,561 out of 751,000 shares. In an address to the stockholders President Havemeyer said:

"Our efforts must be to transact the business on terms as favorable to consumers as is consistent with a fair return for the amount of capital invested and from the business judgment and ability which are required."

Of those present were John E. Parsons of counsel for the company, H. E. Niese, who represented Mr. Matthiessen, who is in Europe, and fifteen stockholders, who voted less than 890 shares outside of the proxies held by the Proxies Committee. None would talk of the financial condition of the company or of its contest with Arbuckle Brothers.

During the meeting a resolution which commended the Directors for their management of the affairs of the company during the past year was adopted.

Extraordinary Term for Queens.

District Attorney William J. Youngs of Queens County has petitioned Gov. Black to convene an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court for Queens County, in order to give him an opportunity to clean up the business in his office. He says it would be impossible for Justice Garretson, who is now presiding, to clear up all the business before him, even if he sits all through the year.

Skating in the Parks.

If the cold weather lasts a little longer there will be skating in Central Park. The ice is nearly as thick as the Park authorities require it to be before the red ball is hoisted, and it may reach that thickness, five inches, to-day. The house for the skaters has been erected, and everything is in readiness. At Van Cortlandt and Bronx Parks the ice is in fine condition, and all day long yesterday the lakes were crowded with a merry crowd of skaters.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807 TRADE MARK
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
The prettiest and most stylish in town. You cannot match them in value.
THIS IS BARGAIN SEASON, AND AMONG OUR
REMNANTS
you may find just the length you need. Bring the measurements of your room.
Reduced prices in all departments.
CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

WANAMAKER'S A PARADOX

We pay big bills to the printers for their aid in our vigorous attempts to lose money.

Nearly every item mentioned in our news to-day is priced at a loss to us, some others carry losses for manufacturers. The price-facts are worth knowing.

The Dazzling Assembly is on the third floor.

The White Fair— the unrivaled collection of Muslin Underwear is also on the third floor.

Men's Overcoats

Blue and black kersey Overcoats, lined with Italian cloth, or with satin shoulder and wool body lining have been popular at ten and twelve dollars. One hundred and twenty of them are on hand this morning. They've been priced at NINE DOLLARS each for quick selling.

Women's Shoes

Eight hundred and thirty-five pairs.

Former values, $3, $5, $6 and $7.

To-day's price, TWO DOLLARS.

Every size in all the lots, not every size in each lot.

High cut, button and lace; turned, welted, and stitched soles; narrow, medium and wide toes—some without tips.

It is bad store-keeping to keep lines of Shoes after the sizes are broken. That's the case with these.

Also several lots of up-to-date Evening Slippers—black, white, bronze—satin, patent leather and kidskin, are reduced to $1.50. Former prices were $2.50 to $5. All sizes.

Second floor.

Carpets

After foot coverings, floor coverings.

We are now selling bargains in Carpets. Wise folks will consider.

Wiltons down from $2.25 to $1.65.
Axminsters down from $1.50 to $1.25.
Velvets down from $1.35 to $1.
Brussels down from $1.25 to $1.
Brussels down from $1 to 80c.

All this season's patterns.

Rugs

The splendid selection of Oriental Rugs now here is attracting connoisseurs and critics. The Rugs are selling.

Really fine styles of Moquette Rugs go thus:

18x36 in., 75c; 27x63 in., $1.50; 36x72 in., $2.50. Average one-third off.
Japanese Rugs—room sizes 6x6 ft. to 12x15 ft., $2.50 to $12.50.

Men's House Coats

Here's good luck for 177 men of the right sizes and shapes.

All our House Coats go down to half prices to-day—witness this list:

Forty-three Coats, were $3.75, now $1.87
Thirty-two Coats, were $5, now $2.50
Fourteen Coats, were $4.75, now $2.37
Four Coats, were $5.75, now $2

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

CUBAN RECOGNITION DISCUSSED BY MR. BACON OF GEORGIA.

The Question of the Powers of the Executive and of Congress Considered—Resolutions Introduced and Reported.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate today spent two hours in executive session on the motion of Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. It was ordered that a vote be taken on the House Free Homestead bill at 4 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) from the Library Committee, reported a concurrent resolution that the new library building shall not be used or occupied for any purposes other than those legitimately connected with the library.

Mr. Hale objected to the immediate consideration of the resolution, and it went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Mines and Mining to examine and report as to the best method of gathering statistics of the products of mines in the United States.

The request of Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) to be permitted to correct a sub-head in his speech as published in The Record afforded the presiding officer (Mr. Hill) the chance of putting the question in these words: "Is there objection to striking out the successes and failures of Mark Hanna?" There was a laugh, but no objection.

Cuban Recognition.

The resolutions offered last week by Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) asserting the authority of Congress in the recognition of foreign Governments and recognizing the independence of the Republic of Cuba were taken up, and Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) addressed the Senate.

It is undeniable, he said, that all legislative power was vested by the Constitution in Congress, except as modified by the President's right of veto; and, therefore, the test of whether the recognition of a Government belonged to the Executive or to Congress was "Would such recognition make that law which was not law before?" If it did then the power lay in Congress and not in the Executive. He argued that the recognition of a new power did create a new legal status, and was, therefore, exclusively within the province of the lawmaking power.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) put the case of the recognition by the President of a Minister representing a new Government, and asked Mr. Bacon whether that recognition was final and bound Congress and the country.

Mr. Bacon gave a decidedly negative response; and when Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) followed up Mr. White's question by asking whether Congress might order such Minister to be sent home, Mr. Bacon's response in the affirmative was equally positive.

Mr. Bacon spoke for nearly three hours, most of the speech being delivered from manuscript. The resolutions remained on the table.

Mr. Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee introduced a bill, which was referred to that committee, appointing the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney General a committee to settle the indebtedness of the bond-aided Pacific railroads to the Government.

The Senate then, at 5:10 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

OLEOMARGARINE BILL UP.

The Measure to Regulate the Sale of Imitations of Butter Causes Discussion—Several Bills Passed.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate joint resolution was adopted providing for expediting the erection of the Government Building at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition.

The following were passed:

The Senate bill granting a right of way through Indian Territory to the Muskogee, Oklahoma and Western Railroad Company.

Senate resolution allowing Surgeon P. M. Rixey, United States Navy, to accept a decoration from the King of Spain for services rendered to officers and sailors of the Santa Maria after an explosion on that ship in New York Harbor.

Senate bill withdrawing from the Supreme Court of the United States jurisdiction of criminal cases not capital. It confers jurisdiction in cases of this character upon the Circuit Courts of Appeals.

To prevent the purchasing of or speculating in claims against the Federal Government by United States officers.

To incorporate the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf.

The Oleomargarine Bill.

Mr. Wadsworth (Rep., N. Y.,) called up the House bill to make oleomargarine and all other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the State or Territory into which they are transported.

Opposition to the measure came from Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) on the ground that the law would permit a State whose dairy interests were large to take advantage of it by prohibiting the sale of all imitation dairy products.

Mr. Grout (Rep., Vt.,) maintained that the passage of the bill would only make into law what the United States Supreme Court had decided. It only provided that imitations of butter should be put on the market stamped with its name, and not sold under cover of being butter.

Mr. Cook (Rep., Ill.,) said that the bill contemplated sweeping and serious changes in the law. The act put it in the power of the States to make what laws they pleased with respect to butter imitations; but he held that the matter was a subject for a general law, and should not be left to the States.

Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.,) and Mr. Tucker (Dem., Va.,) opposed the bill on Constitutional grounds. Mr. Tucker asked why oleomargarine should be singled out, when the principle applied to all articles.

A wrangle ensued over the division of time, and in order to put a stop to it Mr. Grout, in charge of the bill, moved the previous question. On a rising vote this was lost—62 to 66—and Mr. Grout demanded tellers.

The poll developed 72 yeas and 70 nays. A point of no quorum was made, and the yeas and nays were ordered. They resulted: Yeas, 90; nays, 89. Mr. Grout moved to reconsider, and Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) to lay that motion on the table. Pending which, on motion of Mr. Grout, the House, at 4:45 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

NEW PACIFIC ROAD BILL.

It Would Make Cabinet Members a Commission to Settle the Debt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Gear introduced a new Pacific railroad bill, which provides that the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney General be appointed as a commission, with full power to settle the indebtedness of the bond-aided Pacific railroads upon such terms and in such manner as may be agreed upon by a majority of them and the owners of the roads. Provided, however, that any settlement shall be approved by the President, not being binding unless so approved.

The commission is required to report its action to Congress within sixty days after the assembling of the next regular session. In any settlement that may be made, it shall be the duty of the commission to require the railroads, as a condition of settlement, to accept the following as a part of the settlement:

That each of the companies accepting the provisions of the act shall keep its railroad and telegraph lines in repair and use, and shall at all times transmit dispatches over such lines, and mail, troops, supplies, &c., for the Government whenever required so to do, and the Government shall at all times have the preference in the use of the same at fair and reasonable rates, not to exceed the amounts paid by private persons for the same kind of service.

These companies are to co-operate in making track connections with all railroads of other companies now or hereafter built to points of junction with their roads, and at any point where two or more railroads shall connect with their roads, or either of them, these bond-aided roads are to afford to all such connecting roads equal terms, rates, and facilities for the interchange of traffic, both passenger and freight, between such connecting roads and their respective roads, and every part thereof.

Any contract, arrangement, or device by sale, lease, consolidation, through car service or otherwise, intended for or resulting in any preference or advantage whatsoever to any such railroad so connecting at any such common point to any prejudice or disadvantage whatsoever, is declared to be unlawful.

The sum of $20,000 is appropriated to defray the expenses of the commission.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Bill to Increase the Number of Enlisted Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—To give the United States Army a modern organization and enable it to fight on even terms with European armies, employing modern armament and methods, is the purpose of a bill that was ordered to be favorably reported to-day by the House Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill increases the list of enlisted men from 25,000 to 30,000, the number of companies in each regiment from 10 to 12, and adds two regiments of artillery to the army.

With the new methods in force, each infantry regiment will have in future three Majors instead of one, as at present. The effect of this will be to promote fifty Captains to the rank of Major; fifty First Lieutenants to Captaincies, and fifty Second Lieutenants to First Lieutenants.

If the Military Academy at West Point cannot furnish the additional number of cadets necessary to fill these Second Lieutenancies, the appointments may be made from the enlisted men or from civil life.

The bill has the approval of the Secretary of War, and may be said, in a general way, to have been prepared at the War Department. The House Committee has had it under advisement for some time, and the instructions to-day to Mr. Hull of Iowa, the Chairman of the committee, to report it favorably, expressed practically the unanimous sentiment of the members.

NEW POINT IN EXTRADITION.

The Senate Indisposed to Make Innovations in Treaties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate devoted two hours this afternoon to the consideration of the request of Secretary Olney for an amendment to the extradition treaties with the Orange Free State and the Argentine Republic, ratified Monday, by the insertion of a clause requiring each Government to give up its own citizens on extradition demanded by the other Government, a party to the treaty.

This language appears in none of the existing treaties, and was so out of the usual order of things that it precipitated a long debate, participated in by Senators Morgan, Sherman, Chandler, Hoar, and others.

These Senators took the ground that each Government was the judge of its own rights in such cases. Senator Davis also spoke at some length in opposition to the request of the Secretary. It was shown that this counlry had never given up its own citizens, and the Senate held that the language asked for was unnecessary.

At the conclusion of the debate no formal action was taken, but it was evident that the Senate would decline to make the amendment asked for, and the treaties will stand as ratified Monday last.

New York Custom House Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Senator Murphy of New York to-day reintroduced the bill offered during the last Congress by Representative Quigg, appointing George H. Post, Charles N. Taintor, and James T. Kilbreth of New York, a commission to erect a new Custom House in that city on the site now occupied by the present Custom House. It provides for leasing suitable temporary quarters for the customs officers, the sale and removal of the old building, and the erection by contract of a new structure at a cost not exceeding $5,000,000.

Southern War Claims.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A bill carrying an appropriation of $768,381, representing 428 claims for stores and supplies taken in the South by Federal troops during the late war, which claims have been adjudicated by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the Bowman Act, was to-day favorably reported to the Senate by the Committee on Claims. This bill was incorporated by the Senate as an amendment, in the Sundry Civil bill of the last session of Congress, but was disagreed to by the House and stricken out in conference.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Senate has confirmed the nominations of the following as Postmasters in New Jersey: May J. Munson, Millington; George McCracken, Dover; Charles W. Scott, Cramer Hill; Frank B. Dailey, Bloomfield; Michael J. Hickey, Raritan; William Pintard, Monmouth; William J. Whelan, Elizabeth.

No Action on Francis's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The nomination of David R. Francis of Missouri to be Secretary of the Interior was called up in the executive session of the Senate this afternoon, and, after a short speech by Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) the case went over without action.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The President to-day nominated William Gill to be Postmaster at Rockaway, N. J.

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed as follows: New Jersey—Mrs. J. Madden, Tuckahoe. New York—J. D. Vagele, Slingerlands; W. H. Powers, Young Hickory.

JAPAN'S EMPRESS DOWAGER.

She Was a Woman Filled with Charitable Impulses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—From advices received by the Japanese Minister to-day in regard to the death of the Empress Dowager of Japan on the 11th inst., it is learned that the Empress Dowager died of lung disease after an illness of only a few days. She was the widow of Emperor Osakito, who died in 1865. She was born in 1833, and was the daughter of a Court noble belonging to one of the families from which the consort of the Emperor is always selected. She was married in 1848.

At the time of the Emperor Osahito's death the troubles which preceded the restoration of the imperial prerogatives and the overthrow of the Shiogunate had already begun, and the Emperor, then only sixteen years old, found himself beset by many perplexing questions, both as regarded domestic and foreign affairs, in the settlement of which he relied greatly upon the advice of the Empress Dowager. The bonds of affection which united the two were very strong, as shown by many occurrences, both during the time when the Empress Dowager was actively concerned in public affairs and since her retirement. The same feeling characterized the Empress Dowager's entourage. Her gentle and, at the same time, strong, character, earned for her universal esteem and respect.

After the triumphant restoration of the imperial family, she lived in retirement at Aoyama, in Tokio, in a residence noted for its fine gardens and beautiful surroundings. But she still was actively interested in current affairs, particularly in charitable enterprises, which she always showed herself ready and eager to promote in the most substantial and practical way.

WILBER FAMILY'S TROUBLES.

Wife of the Congressman Wants Him Restrained from Molesting Her.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day a temporary injunction was granted to Mrs. Myra C. Wilber, (formerly Crandall,) wife of David F. Wilber of Onconta, N. Y., the stock breeder, who represents the Twenty-first New York District in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and has been re-elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress, to restrain him from interfering with his wife or molesting her in the possession of her daughter.

The bill recites that their marriage took place Jan. 22, 1882, at Sloansville, N. Y., and says that they lived together in Oneonta, N. Y., until May 10, 1895.

It is charged that on that date the husband deserted his wife without cause or justification. He is said to have repeatedly announced since then that he never intended again returning to live with her. This action, it is alleged, was taken after a prolonged period of intoxication on the part of the defendant, and was a repetition of a former similar act on his part.

The injunction is made returnable on the 20th inst.

REDUCED CUSTOM HOUSE FORCE.

Half a Hundred Employes or More Will Be Dropped.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A reduction of $127,000 per annum in expenses has been ordered in the office of the Collector of Customs at New York. The reduction is to take effect from Feb. 1.

The reductions ordered will include the discontinuance of the services of twenty-five Inspectors, (including twelve existing vacancies,) six night Inspectors, (including two existing vacancies,) one weigher, ten assistant weighers, (including four existing vacancies,) seven assistant weighers, and a reduction in the force of temporary weighers and laborers.

Collector Kilbreth said yesterday that he had received the order to reduce the expenses of the Custom House from Secretary Carlisle, and that dismissals would be in order as soon as the men to be dropped could be selected. The axe might fall early next week. The economy, he said, was to tide over the fiscal year, which ends June 30, so that, while it appeared that $127,000 would be saved, less than half that sum would be economized to June 1. There ought also to be taken into account, he said, existing vacancies which will not be filled. There will be no reduction in salaries. The end to be met will be attained through dismissals.

AMERICAN FARMERS TO GAIN

The Wheat Crop of Australasia Has Fallen Very Short.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The wheat crop of Australasia for the coming harvest is so short, according to estimates reported to the State Department by Consul Bell, at Sydney, that it will reduce that country from her position as sixth wheat-exporting nation of the globe to about the eleventh wheat-importing country. Instead of being an exporter of about 12,000,000 bushels per year, Australasia will have to import not far from 5,000,000 to supply the deficiency for short crops.

This misfortune to Australasia will be of considerable benefit to America, for not only will the United States supply the chief part of the deficiency, but she will also make good a large part of the world's deficiency caused by the loss of Australasia and making a difference of 17,000,000 bushels. With a failure in India and a short crop throughout Europe, there will be no trifling advantage to United States wheat growers.

The Consul says it may be of interest to Americans to learn that the hay grasses usually grown in the United States do not grow in Australia. There is no red clover, as there are no bumblebees to fertilize it, nor does there appear to be either timothy, redtop, or blue grass. Wheat straw is therefore the most common hay. There have been imported into the colony of New South Wales, chiefly at Sydney, since Jan. 1, 1896, 2,336,765 bushels of wheat and 48,851 tons of flour, of which 1,760,854 bushels and 24,780 tons came from the United States.

WOOL MANUFACTURERS MEET.

Annual Election of Officers of the National Association.

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers held its annual meeting yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel.

The especial object of interest discussed was the tariff. The meeting was secret, and information as to what was done on the matter of the tariff was withheld. It was, however, intimated that a committee had been appointed to represent the association at Washington.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President—William H. Haile, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts; Vice Presidents—Thomas Dolan and Charles H. Harding of Philadelphia, and James Phillips, Jr., of Fitchburg, Mass.; Treasurer—Benjamin Phipps, Boston; Secretary—William J. Battison, Boston; Executive Committee—Joseph Sawyer, William Whitman, and Frank E. Simpson of Boston; Robert Middleton, Utica, N. Y.; John N. Carpenter, New Brunswick, N. J.; David L. Einstein, New York; Charles Fletcher, Providence, R. I.; H. S. James and George Sykes, Rockville, Conn.; James Dobson and John P. Wood, Philadelphia; Joseph Metcalf, Holyoke, Mass.; W. C. Green, Peacedale, R. I.; Lewis Anderson, Skowhegan, Me.; Abiel J. Abbott, Graniteville, Mass., and Frederic S. Clark, North Billerica, Mass.

After the meeting the members and guests had a banquet at the hotel. The Reception Committee was T. F. Patterson, A. P. Frost, and Ethan Allen. Among the speakers were J. C. Burrows of Michigan, C. A. Russell of Connecticut, Mayor Strong, W. F. Lunt, United States General Appraiser, and Abner McKinley, brother of President-elect McKinley.

Pushcarts and Department Stores.

The Down-Town Business Men's Association, an organization composed of retail merchants in the neighborhood of Fulton and neighboring streets east of Broadway, held its second meeting since its organization at the United States Hotel yesterday. Robert E. Milligan presided, and about fifty members of the association were present. The obstruction of Fulton and neighboring streets by pushcarts was discussed, and Louis Schwarz and P. J. Cannon were appointed a committee to present the matter to the Board of Aldermen.

The retailers believe their business is encroached upon by the department stores, and on the motion of Mr. Schwarz they appointed a committee of six to devise a plan of action against the department stores.

For Change in Harbor Lights.

The Board of Directors of the Maritime Association met yesterday. These members were elected: Frederick C. Bardwell, Henry Campbell, Cyrus W. Chadwick, W. A. Davidson, Albert H. Dollard, John M. Donovan, and R. S. Johnson. The committee to which had been referred a proposed memorial to the United States Lighthouse Board, urging changes in the harbor lights of this port, reported that the desired result can best be attained by a conference with the Lighthouse Board, at which the representatives of all classes of navigation can express their views, and suggested that the Lighthouse Board be requested, in the name of the association, to invite such a conference.

ALL FAVOR ARBITRATION

WHAT MORE NEW YORKERS SAY OF THE PEACE TREATY.

Should the Senate Ratify the Agreement Some Public Demonstration May Be Held—A Significant Anniversary Recorded To-day.

The subject of the general arbitration treaty between this country and Great Britain takes on an additional interest from the fact that to-day is the one hundred and thirteenth anniversary of the final ratification and promulgation of the first treaty of peace between this Republic and Great Britain.

It was on the 14th of January, 1784, that the Continental Congress ratified and proclaimed the treaty by which "His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States of America to be free, sovereign, and independent States." The thirteen States at that time were New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Should the Senate act with reasonable promptness in ratifying the pending treaty it is probable that a public demonstration commemorative of the event and of the historic anniversary will be organized by some of the public-spirited residents of this city. The idea was suggested in various quarters yesterday, and only the uncertainty as to the Senate's action prevented definite arrangements being made for a preliminary meeting.

Following are some additional expressions of opinion regarding the treaty from representative New Yorkers:

Roswell P. Flower.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower said: "I think that this treaty is a great step in advance for this country and for Great Britain, and when all the nations of the world bring themselves to adopt similar treaties they will learn to make war no more. Such an agreement as is now pending will turn the thoughts of all countries in the direction of peace, and the spread of such a sentiment cannot fail to be of great benefit to mankind. I do not know that this treaty will have any effect on business except that permanancy of peace naturally means permanency of business. I think, however, that business conditions now are better than they have been for many years. The time is ripe for a general reawakening of industries."

Elihu Root.

Elihu Root said: "I think that this treaty marks a great advance in civilization. Its negotiation certainly reflects credit on Secretary Olney as well as on the Government of Great Britain. In looking over the published text of the treaty I observe that concessions have been made by both Mr. Olney and Lord Salisbury from the positions which they took in the early stages of the negotiations, and I think that the concessions display good sense on both sides.

"I believe that the mere fact of the existence of a formal and recognized system under which disputes are to be determined will go far toward preventing any disputes, and also will prevent such disputes as do arise from assuming an aggravated character, just as the existence of established laws of administration determine private rights. This treaty leads to the practical abandonment of the idea among private individuals of taking the law into their own hands. It will operate most beneficially in that respect.

"I do not believe in the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration. I do not think that such a court is practicable, and I am glad, therefore, that this treaty has provided for a system of arbitration rather than a permanent court."

Collis P. Huntington.

C. P. Huntington said: "It is the greatest thing of the kind that has been done in the century. I do not recall any act of statesmanship or diplomacy that equals this agreement in its peculiar and beneficial effects. It is indeed a great thing for the two great English-speaking nations to join hands for the maintenance of a permanent peace. There never has been a more important step taken toward a higher civilization and a better standard of humanity.

"This treaty will have a wonderful effect for good throughout the world. It sets a splendid example for other nations to follow. Because of the commanding influence that the two countries directly concerned wield in the affairs of the civilized world such an agreement as this must naturally have all the effect of an impressive joint declaration in favor of peace. The ratification of the treaty by both Governments will doubtless be regarded by other nations as in the nature of an alliance for the preservation of a permanent peace. I am of English descent, and, next to being an American, I am a good deal of an Englishman in my sympathies—particularly where the interests of the English people are pitted against the interests of other European powers. I am heartily glad to have the two English-speaking nations stand together."

John De Witt Warner.

John De Witt Warner, ex-Representative in Congress, said: "It would be most unfortunate should any hitch occur in the exchange by Great Britain and the United States of ratifications of the general arbitration treaty, the terms of which have just been provisionally settled. It is not so much that the terms are fair to us—though they are so—as that a clearly defined procedure has been agreed upon, and arbitration thus formally recognized as the universal rule for settlement of international differences, instead of an arrangement specially devised in each case. It is not alone that Great Britain and the United States have thus prepared perpetual peace between themselves, but that they are both henceforth to be counted among those nations that will no longer permit the blessing of that peace to be lessened by the causeless wars of others.

"Indeed, though it may be long before the present status will be materially changed, the beginning of Europe's disarmament has come, when the two leading nations of the world thus deliberately prepare to do without war.

"Just at this juncture much depends upon the promptness and friendly spirit with which our Government takes final action, and thus reassures the great industrial and commercial interests—which so depend on peace. It is, of course, in the power of the Senate to misrepresent us as swashbucklers, apt to get into war by our bad temper and bad breeding even more than from our courage. But I do not believe the Senate will do this. The ante-bellum and post-bellum warriors of that body must be getting to realize that the country is tired of them."

E. C. Benedict.

E. C. Benedict expressed the following sentiments: "This Anglo-American treaty cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the business interests, and all other interests, of this country. The only cloud that hangs over the transaction is the possible delay of the Senate in responding to the desires of the patriotic hearts in this country and in Great Britain. It would indeed be deplorable if the Senate should misrepresent the sentiments of the American people in this matter. Those sentiments indorse enthusiastically the action of the two great nations looking toward the establishment of a permanent peace."

Seth Low.

Seth Low, President of Columbia University, said that the treaty of arbitration will be of great advantage to both countries. "I think," said he, "that it is a great achievement, and that it marks a distinct advance in civilization. The President and Secretary Olney are greatly to be congratulated."

Charles G. Wilson.

Charles G. Wilson, President of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, said: "I am very strongly in favor of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, and I hope that the Senate will ratify it speedily. The bringing about of this agreement is certainly a wonderful piece of diplomacy. I am of the opinion that the ratification of the treaty will have a good effect upon business, because it will do away with the war scares."

Lawson N. Fuller.

"I believe that this treaty is the grandest thing of modern times," declared Lawson N. Fuller. "The only thing I regret is that it was not brought about fifty years ago. In this day of progress in everything else war should cease among civilized nations, and it is a standing disgrace to European countries that so much money is spent to maintain standing armies, when it would cost so little to maintain peace through a commission such as has been suggested. The sooner this treaty is ratified the better it will be for all nations. Then the first step will be taken toward stopping this unholy war in Cuba. God speed the whole thing."

Commended by Board of Trade.

The treaty of arbitration was brought up for consideration yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation. A resolution was passed urging its approval by the Senate. The resolution was proposed by Mr. Giddings, who characterized the treaty as "the final triumph of diplomacy," and pointed out the international benefits that will follow its ratification. The resolution says:

Resolved, That the signing by representatives of the United States and Great Britain of the treaty of arbitration is one of the most important incidents in the history of this Government. By it is assured peace between this people and those of Great Britain, and all the blessings that come with it. Its influence upon all our material interests will be deeply and kindly felt by the elimination of the disturbing element of uncertainty in our international relations which has heretofore so frequently caused commercial and financial embarrassment. Its influence will be beneficent in relations with all other nations and upon other nations.

Resolved, That the New York Board of Trade and Transportation earnestly hopes that the provisions of the treaty may meet the approval of the United States Senate.

ELEVATION OF ERIE TRACKS.

Plans Submitted to Jersey City Street and Water Board.

The plans for the elevation of the Erie Railroad tracks were submitted to the Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday. The streets to be closed are Division or Patterson Street, at the foot of the Heights; Brunswick, Provost, and Tenth Streets, on the east side, and Fleat, Bevan, and Perry Streets, and McPherson Place, Terry Alley, and Huron Avenue, on the west. Division or Patterson Street was practically closed when the Junction Railway was built, and the other streets named have never been opened on the west side of the Heights.

After the tracks are elevated, the old tunnel, under the Heights, will be used only for freight traffic, and a new tunnel, parallel with it, but higher up, will be built. The work of elevation is to be begun May 1, and it is believed it can be finished by Dec. 31, 1898. The cost will be about $1,000,000.

Public hearings will be given on the subject, but no serious objection is anticipated.

TO ECLIPSE THE BELMONT BALL.

The Bradley Martins to Give a Grand Entertainment at the Waldorf.

It is announced that Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin have engaged the entire lower floor of the Waldorf Hotel, including the two ballrooms, for a ball on the night of Feb. 10, which, it is reported, is to surpass in lavish display and perfection of appointment any similar function ever given in New York, not excepting the fancy dress ball given by Mrs. Oliver Belmont, then Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, in the Winter of 1882-3. The Bradley Martin ball is to be a fancy dress one, and the guests, who will number about 500, will be required to appear in costumes taken from prints and fashion plates of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries.

Mrs. Bradley Martin has been credited for some years with the remark that "she would some day give a ball to surpass the famous Vanderbilt function," and it now looks as if her intention was about to be realized. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin's last most notable entertainment was given three or four Winters ago at Delmonico's, where upward of 300 guests were invited to the most magnificent dinner probably ever given in New York, and afterward to remain and participate in a dance, during which the most costly and beautiful favors were given out. Mrs. Bradley Martin, whose daughter married the Earl of Craven, was Miss Cornelia Sherman, the only daughter of Isaac Sherman, a banker of this city, who left her a fortune of $7,000,000. She has for some years spent most of her time with her husband, who is a member of an old Albany (N. Y.) family, on a large leased estate in Scotland, Balmacaan.

THE LIBRARY SITE.

Discussed by the Astor Library Trustees.

The Board of Trustees of the Astor Library held a meeting yesterday afternoon, the main business of which was the discussion as to a site for the great library that is to be formed by the consolidation of the Astor and the Lenox.

There were present John Bigelow, President; Bishop Potter, William L. Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Prof. Drisler, Andrew H. Green, H. V. R. Kennedy, John S. Kennedy, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, S. P. Avery, Edward King, Dr. Markoe, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Alexander Maitland, Stephen H. Olin, Philip Schuyler, George L. Rives, and George W. Smith.

The Trustees discussed the plan, already agreed upon, to make application to the city authorities for the removal of the Forty-second Street reservoir. It was finally agreed that the entire matter should be intrusted to Mr. Cadwalader. The Board of Aldermen has already signified its willingness to have the new library take possession of Bryant Park and the reservoir by placing the property entirely in the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Parks. This department will have to give its consent; and probably before that is obtained the objections of the Fire Department to the removal of this reserve supply of water will have to be overcome.

Among the gifts received by the Astor Library during the last month was the original letter of Grover Cleveland accepting the nomination for Governor of New York in 1882. It was given to the library by United States Consul George F. Parker, who is stationed at Birmingham, England. The letter will be framed.

Mr. Bebee's Body Brought Back.

The body of Charles H. Bebee has been brought to the home at 168 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Bebee had been at the Easton (Penn.) Sanitarium for about four weeks, having entered the institution to be treated for an attack of nervous prostration brought on from overwork. He escaped from the institution Monday night while in a delirium, and his frozen body was found Tuesday morning near Howell's Station, Penn.

Mr. Bebee was fifty-seven years old, and was a partner in the dry goods firm of Dow, Harriman & Co., in Worth Street, this city. He was an active member of St. James's Episcopal Church, St. James's Place and Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

Cruiser Montgomery Injured.

The cruiser Montgomery, which left the Brooklyn Navy Yard Tuesday afternoon to join the North Atlantic squadron, is again at the yard. While passing Governors Island, the cruiser struck some obstruction near Castle William. The vessel proceeded on her way to Tompkinsville, but an examination showed that the cement under her port engine was cracked. No leakage was discovered. The accident was reported to Washington, and the ship was ordered back to the yard. It is not known what the cruiser struck.

TWO WERE BURNED TO DEATH.

The Queen's Hotel In Wallaceburg, Ontario, Destroyed by Fire.

WALLACEBURG, Ontario, Jan. 13.—The Beattie Block, in which the Queen's Hotel is situated, and which is the largest and best block in town, was burned early this morning. Two hotel guests, Albert Ughle, a glass tank builder of Cicero, Ind., and Andrew Bard, glass blower, formerly of Hamilton, Ontario, lost their lives. Mrs. Collison, the cook at the hotel, was seriously burned.

In addition to the hotel, Stevens's confectionery store, Smith's jewelry store, Hardman's shoe store, and O'Donnell's grocery store were burned out. The stocks of the stores in the adjoining block were considerably damaged by smoke and water. The total loss is estimated at $60,000, partly insured.

PROBABLY COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Death from Morphine Poisoning of a Kansas Attorney.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 13.—John M. Couch, a prominent young attorney of this city, and a candidate at the recent election on the straight-out Republican ticket for Judge of the Court of Appeals, died at his home here this morning of morphine poisoning. His relatives claim that it is an accident, but everything points to suicide. He had just returned from Springfield, Mo., where his wife resides, and with whom he failed to effect a reconciliation.

He was a member of the Bourbon County Bar Association, a graduate of Ann Arbor, class of '80, and the youngest son of one of the oldest and at one time wealthiest families in this part of the country.

A FREE LIBRARY IN BROOKLYN.

State Directors to Meet in That City To-day to Discuss It.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Director Melvil Dewey of the State Library and several members of the library staff go to Brooklyn to-morrow to a meeting of the New York Library Association and the New York Library Club with the Brooklyn Public Library Association. The meeting is in the interest of the establishment of a public free library in Brooklyn. In the evening a mass meeting in the interest of the movement will be held, at which addresses will be given by Dr. Dewey, Andrew Carnegie, and the Rev. R. S. Storrs.

Dr. Dewey goes to Philadelphia on Saturday, where he is to address a public meeting in the interest of public traveling libraries. A bill is to be introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature to provide for the adoption of a system of traveling libraries such as is in use in this State. In the afternoon Dr. Dewey will be dined by the Trustees of the Free Library Association of Philadelphia at the University Club.

The Legislatures of Minnesota, Illinois, Nebraska, New Jersey, and Wisconsin are to be asked this year to adopt the plan of traveling libraries. In Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Iowa they have the system now through private enterprise.

AGAINST THE SUGAR TRUST.

The Woolson Spice Company Taken Into Court.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 13.—At noon to-day, John F. Kumler and Alexander Smith, attorneys for Thomas J. Kuhn of Cleveland and Arbuckle Brothers of New York, minority stockholders, filed a petition before Judge Morris, asking for a receiver for the Woolson Spice Company and an injunction that practically ties up the entire plant. Judge Morris caused a temporary restraining order to issue, and will hear the motion for the appointment of a receiver on Jan. 25.

The petition names the Woolson Spice Company, its Directors, and the American Sugar Refining Company as defendants, and states that the amount of the stock of the Woolson Spice Company is $300,000, of which 1,800 shares are outstanding; that Thomas J. Kuhn and Arbuckle Brothers jointly own one share since March 23, 1893, and the latter sixty shares since Dec. 31, 1896; that the American Sugar Refining Company controls the price of sugar in the United States; that the Arbuckles have been in competition with the Woolson in the coffee business, and they also sold sugar bought from the so-called trust.

It is further stated that early in 1896 the Arbuckles started a sugar refinery in Brooklyn, and that thereupon the trust went into the coffee business, equipped an idle factory, which proved unprofitable, without a trade name; that the trust purchased on Dec. 16 all the stock but sixty-one shares of the Woolson Spice Company, and announced it would operate the Woolson plant in the sole interests of the American Sugar Refining Company.

Here it is alleged that the trust gave out in purchasing the Woolson stock that it was to be used solely to enable the trust to crush the Arbuckles, and that as soon as that should have been accomplished, it would be sold back to the original holders at a reduced rate.

Continuing, the petition recites that the Directors of the Woolson Company having resigned, the plaintiffs had no Governing Board to appeal to; that in the face of a rising market, the trust has made a reduction of 2 cents in the roasted coffee, and that the plant is now being operated at a loss of $1,000 per day. The court is asked to restrain the defendants, Woolson et al., from acting as Directors, from registering the transfer of the 1,739 shares of stock, and from voting the same, and from refusing to allow the plaintiffs' attorneys to inspect the books of the Woolson Company. Prayer is made for an inquiry into the loss sustained by the Sugar Trust's operation of the property, and that the defendants make an accounting for all such losses. Finally, the court is asked to appoint a receiver for the property.

GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUBS.

Address by the Council to the Citizens of New York.

The council of the Good Government Clubs has issued an address to the citizens of New York, calling attention to the necessity of organizing for the Autumn city elections, and for activity in looking out for the charter of Greater New York before it is too late.

The thing to be done now, according to the address, is to bring together all citizens who desire good city government. The Good Government Clubs afforded a nucleus for that work, and have nothing to do with party politics.

The practical and definite work the clubs stand for to-day are school reform and the provision of adequate school accommodations, improved tenement houses, more small parks in congested districts, protection of the city's property and franchises, an economical and impartial collection of revenue and economy in expenditures, rapid transit, well built, well paved as well as clean city streets; an honest and efficient police force divorced from politics, Police and Civil Courts of highest attainable character, and appointment to office for fitness and promotion for merit. The co-operation of all citizens is invited to attain these objects. Information regarding the clubs will be given by Secretary E. T. Rice, Jr., 59 Wall Street, or Jacob A. Riis, 722 Lexington Avenue, to whom applications for membership may also be made.

R. Augustine Smith's Will.

The will of Major R. Augustine Smith was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. The value of the estate is not given in the petition filed with the will. The estate is bequeathed to Mrs. Sands and Mrs. Jacquelin Smith, the testator's nieces, and John Campbell Smith and Augustine J. Smith, his greatnephews. The following paragraph appears at the end of the will: "I have various relatives not mentioned in this will, but this omission is not from forgetfulness, but for the reason of their being already sufficiently provided for." The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company is named as executor.

IN THE INSURGENT CAMP

WAITING FOR A FILIBUSTER WHICH DID NOT APPEAR.

Vultures Devouring the Bodies of Two Victims of the Spaniards —Back to Havana in Safety.

From a Correspondent in the Field.

INSURGENTS' CAMP, NEAR HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 20.—I have not written in my diary for several days because the Spaniards have pushed us so closely that we have had scarcely time to eat or sleep. It is one continual forced march through the day and at night we are obliged to smother our camp-fires, so one does not find much opportunity for writing.

For the last few days we have been one of several bands of insurgents marching along the coast, expecting the arrival of a large filibustering expedition on the Three Friends.

Last night our bivouac was near a beautiful little bay, and from where I lay wrapped in my blanket I could distinctly hear the surf as it broke upon the beach, and by rising on my elbow it was possible for me to look out over the distant ocean. A double line of pickets was on guard, while from the pinnacle of a neighboring hill watchers were set, who scanned the watery waste perchance to catch a glimpse of the signal lights from the expected ship.

Sighting a Spanish Cruiser.

About midnight I was awakened by the Lieutenant, who informed me that a Spanish coaster was approaching, and, thinking that perhaps I would like to witness her passage, he aroused me from my slumber.

Springing up I looked in vain for the Spaniard, and I was about inquiring of her whereabouts when my sight was attracted to a thin and vapory line of light that seemed to rise from mid-ocean, sweep the heavens, and again settle on the horizon. Indeed, it was fascinating to stand upon this desolate beach and watch the great searchlight of the Spanish man-of-war cleave the heavens, or shoot out over the ocean, losing itself in distance, or, being turned shoreward, its dazzling rays gleaming over the waves, whitening the milky foam of the breakers, and on until the woods and hills shone with the brightness of the noonday sun and the surroun

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.97¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.29
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.22¼
Cotton, middling	.07 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.10¼
Flour, Minnesota patent	$4.65
Lard, prime	4.20
Molasses, O. K., new prime	.24
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef, family	9.50
Beef hams	18.00
Sugar, granulated	.04¾
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.75
Lead	3.02½
Copper, lake ingot	11.65
Butter, Western, extra creamery	.20
Butter, State, finest creamery	.19

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 77¼@78¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 73c by sample; No. 2 red, 80¾@80¼c; No. 2 corn, 22¾@22½c; No. 2 oats, 10½c; No. 2 rye, 37¼@38¼c; No. 2 barley, 35@36c nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 74¼@77½c; prime timothy seed, $2.62½@$2.65; mess pork, per bbl, $7.70@$7.75; lard, per 100 lb, $3.90@$3.92½; short ribs, sides, loose, $3.90@$4.15; dry-salted shoulders, boxed, $4.25@$4.50; short clear sides, boxed, $4.12½@$4.25; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18. Sugar—Cut loaf, $5.26; granulated, $4.63; standard A, $4.26 per bbl. Linseed Oil—Raw, 27c; boiled, 29c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	6.91	7.00	6.91	6.98@7.00
February	6.96	7.04	6.96	7.00@7.01
March	7.02	7.12	7.03	7.09@7.10
April	7.11	7.18	7.11	7.14@7.16
May	7.19	7.26	7.16	7.21@7.22
June	7.23	7.23	7.21	7.25@7.27
July	7.26	7.30	7.26	7.29@7.31
August	7.27	7.34	7.26	7.31@7.32
September	7.08	7.08	7.08	7.06@7.07
October	7.00	7.02	7.00	6.99@7.00
November	7.00	7.03	7.00	6.99@7.00

Market closed quiet and steady at 1 to 3 points decline. Transferable notices, 700. Total sales, 102,600 bales. New York net receipts, none. Exports—Great Britain, 12,501 bales; France, 358 bales; Continent, 1,288 bales; sales, 404 bales; spinners, 104 bales; stock, 286,674 bales. Total net receipts, 20,574 bales; thus far this week, 101,413 bales, against 109,576 bales last week and 76,990 bales last year. Exports To-day—Great Britain, 28,731 bales; France, 1,200 bales; Continent, 6,588 bales. Stock, 1,156,918 bales. Spot cotton quiet; unchanged; middling uplands, 7 5-16c; middling Gulf, 7 9-16c; sales, 404 bales, including 104 bales spinning and 300 contract.

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton in good demand; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, none; middling uplands, 4 1-32d. Futures opened steady, 1-64@1-32d advance; closed quiet but steady, ½ to 1 point net advance; January, 362s; January-February, 360-361; February-March, 360b; March-April, 360b; April-May, 360½b; May-June, 361s; June-July, 361½s; July-August, 362s; August-September, 360-361.

Manchester.—Yarns quiet but steady; cloths dull.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Cotton firm; middling, 7c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net receipts, 6,065 bales; gross receipts, 6,495 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,800 bales; to France, 10,851 bales; to the Continent, 5,300 bales; coastwise, 5,660 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 429,528 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 13.—Cotton firm; middling, 6 15-16c; low middling, 6 11-16c; good ordinary, 6 5-16c; net and gross receipts, 6,908 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,316 bales; sales, 335 bales; spinners, 125 bales; stock, 167,714 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 13.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6⅞c; low middling, 6⅜c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net and gross receipts, 766 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,045 bales; coastwise, 203 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 42,485 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 13.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6 9-16c; good ordinary, 6 5-16c; net receipts, 954 bales; gross receipts, 1,300 bales; shipments, 2,962 bales; sales, 1,450 bales; stock, 166,649 bales.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—Cotton nominal; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net receipts, none; gross receipts, 969 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,500 bales; stock, 30,068 bales.

NORFOLK, Jan. 13.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6½c; good ordinary, 5 13-16c; net and gross receipts, 1,842 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,685 bales; sales, 216 bales; stock, 36,612.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 13.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 1,719 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,953 bales; sales, 890 bales; stock, 78,615 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 13.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 623 bales; stock, 19,824 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 13.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; net and gross receipts, 712 bales; stock, 47,830 bales.

FUTURES.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—				
Jan	90¼@..	90¼@..	88¾@..	89 @..
March	91¼@..	91¼@..	89⅞@..	89⅞@..
May	87⅝@87¼	87⅝@87¾	86 @86⅛	86¼@..
July	83⅞@..	83⅞@..	82¾@..	82¾@..
Corn—				
Jan	@..	@..	@..	29 @..
May	30¾@..	30⅞@..	30⅝@..	30¼@..
July	31⅛@..	31⅛@..	31⅝@..	31¼@..
Oats—				
Jan	@..	@..	@..	22 @..
Feb	@..	@..	@..	22¼@..
May	23 @..	23 @..	22¾@..	22¾@..

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Jan.	78¾@..	78¾@..	77¼@..	77¼@77¼
May	81¼@81¼	81¼@81⅞	79¾@..	79¾@79¾
July	76⅛@..	76⅛@..	75¼@..	75¾@..
Corn No. 2—				
Jan.	22¾@..	22¾@..	22¾@..	22¾@..
May	24¾@24¾	24¾@..	24½@..	24½@24¾
July	25¾@25⅞	25¾@..	25½@25⅝	25⅝@..
Sept.	26⅞@..	26⅞@..	26⅝@..	26⅝@..
Oats No. 2—				
Jan.	16¼@..	16½@..	16¼@..	16¼@..
May	18¾@..	18⅞@..	18⅝@..	18⅝@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$7.67½	$7.67½	$7.67½	$7.67½
May	7.85	7.92½	7.85	7.92½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	3.85	3.90	3.85	3.90
May	4.05	4.07½	4.02½	4.07½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	3.97½	4.00	3.97½	4.00
May	4.05	4.10	4.05	4.10

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The wheat market opened at an advance on the strength of the European markets. Exports of wheat officially reported from this country in December were 8,851,000 bushels, and for the calendar year 82,748,191 bushels, an increase over last year of 16,876,091 bushels. Flour, 1,581,975 bbls in December, and for the year, 15,731,129 bbls, an increase of 1,543,646 bbls. The aggregate exports of all breadstuffs were valued at $176,027,595, an increase of $54,456,043. Bradstreet's visible showed a decrease of 463,000 bushels, reducing the total to 72,824,000 bushels. The amount afloat for Europe and in Europe decreased 1,184,000 bushels and is 60,520,000 bushels. Primary receipts of wheat in three days show a slight increase over last week and have been 807,000 bushels, against 1,571,000 bushels last year; exports, only 275,000 bushels, against 486,000 bushels last week and 404,000 bushels last year. During the afternoon the good feeling of the morning entirely disappeared, the selling movement predicted yesterday developing to-day, and prices declined steadily, closing at the lowest of the day, at ⅜@1c net loss. Export business was reported of about 200,000 bushels, besides which there was some wheat shippers' account from out ports. The details of the sales were: No. 2 hard Winter, 32,000 bushels, private terms; No. 1 hard Spring, 8,000 bushels, private terms; No. 1 Northern Spring, 72,000 bushels, private terms; No. 2 Chicago, 16,000 bushels, private terms, and 9 loads grade not specified, private terms. No. 2 red was quoted at 11c over May, free on board, afloat; May closed at 86¼c; No. 1 hard, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern New York, 3½c over May, free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Wheat prices apparently could not advance. A decline of ¾c succeeded the first break, and the close was at practically the inside figures. Receipts at Chicago were 18 cars and 152,180 bushels were taken from store. The Northwest had 213 cars, against 120 last Wednesday, and 410 a year ago. Closing Continental cables were higher. Exports were light at 113,310 bushels. May wheat opened from 81¼c to 81⅛c, sold between 81¼@81⅝c and 79⅝c, closing at 79⅜@79¾c, 1⅝@1¼c under yesterday. Cash wheat was weak, and 1@1¼c lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 230,268 bushels; shipments, 157,683 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 11,389 bushels; shipments, 27,607 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—A cent loss tells the story of wheat. Lowest price was reached to-day and last prices were at the bottom. May opened at 79c, broke to 77½@77¾c, and closed at 77¾c, against 78⅝c yesterday. July opened at 80½c, and closed at 78¾c. Cash wheat: On round lots it was difficult to get over 1¼c under May, while on single cars as high as 1@1½c under was paid. No. 2 Northern sold at 1¼@1½c under No. 1, and was in only light request. No. 3 ranged from 3c to 7c under No. 1. Receipts, 173 cars; shipments, 28 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 76¾c; No. 2 Northern, 74¾c.

DULUTH, Jan. 13.—The wheat market was slow. It opened at 81¾c, an advance of ⅜c. It dropped ⅝c, then went up to 81¾c, but dropped 1½c in an even two hours, closing at 80¼c. The close: Cash No. 1 hard, 79½c; No. 1 Northern, 77½c; No. 2 Northern, 75c; No. 3 Spring, 70¾@71¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 79¼c; No. 1 Northern, 77½c; May No. 1 hard, 82¾c; No. 1 Northern, 80¾c bid.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 13.—Wheat opened stronger. May opened at 81c, fell to 79⅝c, and closed at 79¾c. Sample wheat ½c lower. No. 2 Northern 70½@80c; No. 3 Spring, 75@77c.

Corn.

The market for corn opened quiet but fairly steady, closing quiet at the lowest quotations of the day, at ¼@⅜c net loss. Bradstreet's visible showed an increase of 1,673,000 bushels, making the total 29,130,000 bushels. Receipts of corn West in three days have been slightly more than last week, but about 700,000 bushels less than for the corresponding week last year. The exports from the principal ports for three days have been 1,038,000 bushels, against 1,834,000 bushels last week and 1,316,000 bushels last year. The exports of corn in December from the United States were 14,875,073 bushels, and for the calendar year were the largest on record, amounting to 128,518,437 bushels, an increase over the preceding year of 67,048,768 bushels. There was a moderate trade in cash corn. Shippers took 64,000 bushels, part 30¼c early February, free on board, afloat. Local sales were 25,000 bushels No. 2 at 29c in the elevator, and 5,800 bushels steamer yellow at 28½c, elevator.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Prices exhibited a firmer tone early, merely as a matter of sympathy with wheat. Receipts were light at 144 cars, and 91,166 bushels were taken from store. Liverpool cables were quiet and unchanged. Later, there was a recession. Exports were heavy at 465,469 bushels. May corn opened from 24⅞ to 24¾c, declined to 24½, closing at 24½@24¾c—¾@⅛c under yesterday. Cash corn was ¼@½c higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 610,975 bushels; shipments, 235,342 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 270,444 bushels.

Oats.

The market closed quiet and unchanged to ⅛c decline. Bradstreet's visible showed a decrease of 235,000 bushels this week, and the total is 19,587,000 bushels. Cash oats were quiet. Sales were 88,000 bushels, including 1,000 bushels No. 3 oats, 20¼c; 1,000 bushels No. 3 white, 22c; 85,000 bushels track and ungraded white, 20@30c, as to quality; 1,000 bushels rejected white, 21c; do. mixed, 19c. No. 2 oats quoted 22¼c, elevator; do. clipped, 22c; No. 2 white, 24½c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Oats were as active as any of the other grains. Receipts were 94 cars. Prices were easy late in the session. Exports were 10,480 bushels. May oats closed ⅛c lower than yesterday. Cash oats were firm and unchanged.

Flour.

The market for flour was dull and lower to sell, with Spring patents reduced in price. Total sales were 16,160 pkgs, including 1,450 bbls Southern brands, $4.60@$4.70; 300 bbls clears, $4.50; 300 bbls extra 1s, $3.70; 1,410 bbls city patents, $5.20@$5.45; 2,000 bbls city clears, $5; 100 bbls city fines, $3.10; 8,750 bbls Spring patents, $4.50@$4.90; 1,000 bbls clears, $3.90@$4, and 350 sks extra 1s $3.15.

RYE—Market steady; car lots, State, 43@44c; No. 2 Western, 48½c, free on board, afloat. BARLEY—Market steady; feeding quoted at 29c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, May; spot, 35½c, free on board, afloat; malting, 38@46c, as to quality; sales, 40,000 bushels feeding at 29c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. BUCKWHEAT—Market steady; quoted at 35@38c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, for prime State.

Miscellaneous.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet; sales, 200 bags at $1.20@$1.25, spot. RYE FLOUR—Steady; sales, 500 bbls at $2.70@$3.05. CORNMEAL—Fairly active; sales, 1,100 bbls at $2.05@$2.10; kiln-dried, $1.95@$2.10. BAGMEAL—Steady; fine white and fine yellow, 75@78c; coarse, 60@62c.

FEED—Quiet; sales, 6 cars Western at $11.50; 40, 60, and 80 lb, 52½@57½c; 100-lb, 62½@67½c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 50@52½c; hominy chop, 50@52½c; cottonseed meal, 97½c@$1; oil meal, 97½c@$1.02½; city feed, 60@62½c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Offerings of cash rye were small, causing a firmer feeling in the market early. Receipts were 9 cars. No. 2 on the regular market sold early at 38¼c, closing at 37½c. A round lot in store sold at 37⅝c. No. 3 sold at 36c. Sample sales were at 38½@38¾c for No. 2 and at 36@36½c for No. 3. May sold at 41½c, declining to 41c. January was 37½c, nominal.

Barley was firmer, feed grades being about ½c better, but choice showing no improvement in price. Receipts were 16 cars. The range was from 24c to 34c for common to choice, with fancy nominally 35@36c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Firm; sales, 200 bbls. Quoted: Mess, $8.25@$8.75; family, $9.50@$10; short clear, $8.75@$10. BEEF—Unchanged. Quoted: Extra mess, $7.50; family, $8.50@$10; packet, $8@$9. BEEF HAMS—Quiet at $17.50@$18. DRESSED HOGS—Unchanged. Quoted: 5c for 160-lb; 4¾@5¾c for heavy to light. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies—Quiet at 4@4½c for 14 to 10 lb; pickled shoulders higher at 4½c; pickled hams steady at 8¼@9c. TALLOW—Dull. Quoted, 3c or 3⅛@3¼c. STEARINE—Steady; lard, 4¼@4½c; oleo, 4½c. LARD—Steady; small sales early at 4.15c, closing at 4.20c for prime steam; city sales, 200 tcs at 3.80c; refined quiet; South America, 4.75c; Continent, 4.55c; compound, 4@4¼c; options closed at 4.17c, nominal, for January.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 62s 6d; prime mess firm at 50s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 48s 9d; do, medium, steady at 41s 3d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 39s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 27s 6d; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, steady at 26s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, steady at 27s; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, steady at 26s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, steady at 24s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, firm at 27s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, firm at 27s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 21s. Cheese—American finest white and colored firm at 52s. Tallow—Prime city firm at 19s.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Early information of a weak hog market militated against the prices of product at the opening. Later, however, there was a recovery at the yards, which found emulation in provisions. At the close May pork, lard, and ribs were each a shade over yesterday. Domestic and foreign markets were steady. Receipts were moderate and the shipments liberal. The cash market was active and firm.

COFFEE.

The market closed unchanged to 5 points net decline, and barely steady in tone. Total sales were 4,500 bags. Havre was quiet, and closed with a net advance of ¼f. Hamburg closed with a net improvement of ½@¾ pfennig. Rio No. 7, exchange standard, 10$350; exchange, 8 15-16d; receipts, 6,000 bags; clearances for United States, 11,000 bags, and for Europe 3,000 bags; stock, 336,000 bags; market barely steady; Santos receipts, 9,000 bags; stock, 593,000 bags; market quiet; good average Santos, 11$300. The Street market was quiet, but nominally steady, with Rio No. 7 spot quoted at 10¼c and No. 8 at 9⅝c. Mild coffee was dull but steady, with sales of 500 bags Bucaramanga.

SUGAR.

The London sugar market reports cane quiet, buyers and sellers indifferent, with Java quoted at 11s 3d and fair refining at 9s 9d. Beet was steady at previous prices. The business reported included 2,000 tons Java, basis 96° test, at 3 3-16c, ex-ship. The closing prices were 3 3-16c for 96° test, centrifugal; 2 13-16c for 89° test, muscovado, and 2 9-16c for 80° test, molasses sugar. Refined sugar was steady, quiet, and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 47,150 bbls; spirits turpentine, 1,250 bbls; tar, 1,526 bbls. Spirits turpentine is dull and a trifle easier, but closed fairly steady. Resin steady, unchanged, and quiet; common to good strained quoted at $1.70@$1.72½. Spirits turpentine quoted at 27¼@28c for regulars and machines. Tar and pitch quiet. Tar regulars quoted at $1.65@$1.75; oil barrels, $3.50; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 13.—Resin firm; strained, $1.40; good strained, $1.45. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 25c; regular, 24½c. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.30; soft, none quoted; virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 13.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c. Sales, 990 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

OILS.

The market was quiet but steady, with sales of 500 bbls prime Summer yellow at 23½c, as the chief business for the day. Prime, crude barrels, 20c; prime Summer yellow, 23½c; butter oil, 26c; prime white Summer, 27c; lard oil, 41@43c; linseed oil, American raw, 29@30c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

METALS.

TIN—Unchanged. Sales were reported of 10 tons March at 13.10c. COPPER—Somewhat firmer. The close was at 11.65@11.75c. LEAD—Easier, both here and at St. Louis. Sales were reported of 250 tons spot at 3.02½c, the market closing at that figure. SPELTER—The market was dull and easy at 3.85@3.95c. IRON—The market was quiet and easier, closing at 6¾@6⅞c for spot, against 6¾@7c last night.

HAY AND STRAW.

Receipts continue light, and with a fairly active demand the market is firm and favoring sellers in price. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 85c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 65@80c; do, clover and clover mixed, 50@70c; do, shipping, 60c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 80c@$1; do, short rye, 55@65c; do, oat, 35@40c.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

BEEVES—Receipts, 91 cars, or 1,691 head—40 cars for exporters and city slaughterers and 51 cars to be sold and 2 cars that were already in the yards. Offerings included a large amount of rough butchers' stuff. The market opened slow for steers, ruled dull to the finish, and was generally rated 10c lower. Oxen and cows were 10@15c off, with the exception of bologna cows, which appeared to be about steady; bulls also sold 5@10c lower. A few cars of cattle unsold. Ordinary to choice steers sold at $4.15@$5 per 100 lb, 8 little State steers at $5.05, oxen and stags at $2.25@$4.10, bulls at $2.25@$3.35, choice fat heavy do at $3.75, cows at $1.90@$3.25, few extra do at $3.75@$4.25. City-dressed beef in moderate demand at 6½@8½c per lb for ordinary to choice native sides. Latest European cables quote American live cattle weak at 10@10¾c, dressed weight; live sheep firm at 8¾@10c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef selling at 8¼@8¾c per lb.

CALVES—Receipts, 939 head, including 33 head for butchers. Demand brisk and prices firm for both veals and barnyard calves. All the stock was promptly disposed of, with the exception of a car of Western calves, which arrived too late. Poor to choice veals sold at $5@$8 per 100 lb; "culls" and "bobs" at $4@$4.50, barnyard calves at $3.15@$3.50, fed do at $3.75@$4, yearlings at $2.50@$3. City-dressed veals steady at 8@11½c; choice stock bring 12c; country-dressed slow at 6½@10c, little calves easier at 5@6c, and dressed barnyard calves unchanged at 5@6½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 32½ cars, or 6,461 head—7 cars direct to city slaughterers and exporters and 25½ cars for the market, making, with 5½ cars held over yesterday, 31 cars on sale. Sheep opened steady, but closed a trifle weak on all the under grades. Lambs opened firm at 10@15c higher, but closed quiet, with a little undertone of weakness, and 7 cars of stock were held over. Common to prime sheep sold at $3@$4.25 per 100 lb, a little bunch of choice heavy do at $4.50, inferior to prime lambs at $4.50@$5.62½, a car of choice heavy State lambs at $5.70. Dressed mutton quiet at 6@8c; dressed lambs steady at 8@9½c.

HOGS—Receipts 41½ cars, or 6,972 head, including 361 head for the market. Market firm and 10c higher for live hogs, and good heavy to light weights were quoted at $3.70@$4.10; pigs at $4.10@$4.30, and fancy light do sold at $4.50. Country-dressed steady at 4@6½c per lb.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET LETTER BOXES.

Package Boxes, and Posts for Street Letter Boxes and Package Boxes.—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department, in the care of the Superintendent of the Free Delivery System, marked "Proposals for Letter Boxes, etc.," until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 25th day of January, 1897, for furnishing Street Letter Boxes, Package Boxes, and Posts for Street Letter Boxes, all to be constructed of iron or steel and suitable for use in the Free Delivery Service. The street letter boxes are to be in three sizes: The smallest, or No. 1, to contain not less than seven hundred and fifty (750) cubic inches of inside space; the next size, No. 2, not less than eleven hundred and eighty (1,180) cubic inches of inside space, and the largest size, No. 3, not less than two thousand three hundred and sixty (2,360) cubic inches of inside space, or double the capacity of No. 2. The package boxes to contain not less than eight thousand five hundred (8,500) cubic inches; such space to be exclusive of spouts, or space occupied by apparatus or devices for the protection of the mails. The contractor for these supplies, or any of them, will be required to undertake, with sureties to be approved by the Postmaster General, in an sum not less than ten thousand dollars, to faithfully perform his contract and to save harmless the United States or any officer or contractor thereof, from loss, damage, or cost by reason of any infringement of any patent in the use of said boxes, or posts, or any of them, or any device connected therewith. The owner or inventor of any patentable device which is accepted and adopted, or his assignee, will be required to assign to the United States his or their interest in such box, device, or invention, so that the department may have perpetual and exclusive right to adopt and use the same in connection with all of said supplies it may hereafter obtain; such invention or invention to be reassigned when the department abandons the use of the supplies covered thereby. Proposals may be submitted for supplying boxes suitable for inside locks, or for padlocks, or for both, the right being reserved to adopt or reject any or all of them. The boxes furnished are to be painted two coats of best English vermilion, the last coat to be mixed with varnish, unless a vermilion that will stand exposure to the weather better than the English can be furnished and guaranteed, and the boxes must have thereon such letters or devices stamped, cast, or painted as the Postmaster General may designate, and no other. The posts must be made of iron or steel sufficient in size and with suitable device for attaching thereto letter and package boxes. Contracts made under this advertisement will be for four years, and for supplies, free-on-board-cars, at place of manufacture, which must be named in the proposal. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. WM. L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW York Navy Yard.—January 2, 1897.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened January 19, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon January 19, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard a quantity sewing silk, spool cotton, bone buttons, twill, squilgees, hand and leg irons, plate powder, marline spikes, hose fittings, fishing leads, brooms, brushes, bath bricks, lantern globes, leather, belting, sheet lead, packing, shellac, hard oil turpentine, linseed oil, alcohol, japan drier, varnishes, sal soda, pumice stone, wrought iron pipe, valves, brass pipe fittings, files, unbleached cotton drill, worsted tape, knife lanyards, and tinned vegetables. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids of other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, New York City, January 11, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, February 11, 1897, for supplying 20 Smith Premier typewriters, No. 2, or equal, and 20 Remington typewriters, No. 6, or equal. Blanks and full information for bidders will be furnished on application to undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Typewriters," and addressed to the undersigned. W. S. PATTEN, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER, FORT HAMILTON, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1897.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 o'clock noon Feb. 12, 1897, and then opened, for construction of 3 double sets of non-commissioned staff officers' quarters, including plumbing. Government reserves right to accept or reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Information furnished on application to undersigned. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposal for Non-Commissioned Staff Officers' Quarters," and addressed to Lt. T. R. ADAMS, Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR THREE-STORY IRON PIAZZA.—Fort Barrancas, Fla., Jan. 5, 1897.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here till 12 M. Feb. 4, 1897, and then opened, for construction at this post of a three-story iron piazza to barrack building. Government reserves right to accept or reject any or all bids, or part thereof. Information furnished by M. F. HARMON, Lieut. Qr. Mr.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROTH, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Ann Roth, Lydia Schäublin, Mary Roth Kueun, Samuel Roth, Johannes Roth, Heinrich Roth, Anna Barbara Schäublin, Anna Maria Sutter, Anna Roth, Anna Elizabeth Wollflichsberger, Anna Barbara Krattiger, Elizabeth Schäublin, Susanna Roth, Matilda Reinhold, Marie Louise Reinhold, John Frank Wolyung, Louis Michael Wolyung, "Swiss Benevolent Society" of the City of New York, "German Hospital and Dispensary" in the City of New York, "Isabella Heimath" or "Isabella Home" of the City of New York, widow, next of kin and legatees of John Roth, deceased, greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York on the sixteenth day of February, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the account of Adolphus H. Stolber, as the executor of the last will and testament of JOHN ROTH, deceased, should not be judicially settled, and why a decree should not thereupon, be made releasing his letters testamentary, and discharging him accordingly, and why he should not have such other or further order or decree in the premises as may be just and proper, and each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surro-
[L. S.] gate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.
d31-1aw6wTh.

SIMSON, JAMES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Jean Elizabeth Suter, John Simson, George Simson, send greeting:

Whereas, Jane Elizabeth Suter of the City of Baltimore, Md., has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 6th day of May, 1896, and a codicil thereto dated the 9th day of May, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JAMES SIMSON, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto af-
[L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Supplemental.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

P. Q. & F. L. ECKERSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, Jean Elizabeth Suter, office and Post Office address 99 Nassau St., New York City, N. Y. d17-1aw6wTh

SMITH, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. S. Thomas, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. JAMES H. SMITH, Executor. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Executor. s17-1aw6mTh

SMITH, M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SMITH JAMES, otherwise known as M. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. S. Thomas, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. JAMES H. SMITH, Surviving Administrator. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Administrator. s17-1aw6mTh

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 5th day of February, 1897, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, improved, and used for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Jefferson Street with the southerly line of Division Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Division Street for a distance of three hundred and sixty-four and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet (364.88 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Rutgers Street; thence (2) running southerly along said northerly line of Rutgers Street for a distance of two hundred and fifty-six and fifty-three one-hundredths feet (256.53 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Canal Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Canal Street for a distance of two hundred and fifty-six and fifty-three one-hundredths feet (256.53 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of East Broadway; thence (4) running easterly along said northerly line of East Broadway for a distance of one hundred and thirty-nine and six one-hundredths feet (139.06 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Jefferson Street; thence (5) running northerly along said westerly line of Jefferson Street for a distance of one

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month.....$1.00
Three Months.....$2.50
One Year.....$10.00
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Superfluous Husband and Colonel Carter of Cartersville—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:15.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The New Eight Bells—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Das 1x1.—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Hobby Horse—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The White Flower—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20. Matinée.
MURRAY HILL—The Great Northwest—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11:00.
THE WALDORF—Piano Recital—3:30.
WALLACK'S—Kismet—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1897.

THE SENATE AND THE TREATY.

There are rumors of opposition to the ratification of the treaty of general arbitration in the Senate. We do not believe that there will be any serious opposition, first, because there is nothing to base it on, and, second, because there is nothing politically to be made by it.

The only criticism of the treaty that we have seen from any one who tried to express himself in intelligible language is from ex-Minister PHELPS, who says that he does not think that it will work. Very well, suppose that it does not work, what harm is there in trying it? If questions are to arise between the United States and Great Britain which can only be settled by fighting, the fighting can and will be done after arbitration has failed. A war would be no less conclusive because we had tried to avoid it. If we are to fight because we cannot arbitrate, is that any reason why we should fight before we have tried to arbitrate? An honest effort at arbitration may succeed, even if men wiser than Mr. PHELPS think that it cannot. We have much to gain and nothing to lose by putting it to the actual test of trial. And if there is any chance of success, that chance is greatly increased by a solemn agreement to arbitrate and a specific provision for the process.

There is, of course, a certain number of Senators who would oppose the treaty if they could get any political advantage from it. But we do not see how they can. It is not a political measure. No party will gain or lose by its ratification more than another. There is absolutely "nothing in it" for Republicans or Democrats, for foes or friends of CLEVELAND or MCKINLEY. It is a little puzzling for some Senators to know how to deal with a great measure of humanity and peace devoid of politics. But, shut up behind closed doors, corralled with their saner and wiser colleagues, with only these for an audience and no chance of getting at the reporters, they will probably follow the majority, and that, we are confident, will go the right way.

APPARENTLY THE MAN THEY WANT.

The vote for a United States Senator to succeed Mr. HILL must be taken in the two houses of the Legislature at Albany next Tuesday, and the result must be declared in joint convention the next day. It has been the custom heretofore for the members belonging to each political party to hold a caucus on the evening before the vote and agree upon their candidate. For some reason this year the Republican caucus is to be held this evening, or five days in advance of the time of taking the vote in the two houses.

It is a fact which nobody seems inclined to dispute that Mr. PLATT decided upon the time of holding the caucus, and it has been assumed by some that it was in order to facilitate his own candidacy, but that is not likely, for there is evidently no obstacle in the way of his candidacy, and it makes no difference whether it is made formal the night before the voting or a week before. There would be more plausibility in assuming that he wished to have an early caucus because he was in doubt about taking the nomination, for he has never openly declared himself to be a candidate.

There is a curiously anomalous state of things about this whole Senatorship question so far as the Republicans are concerned. It has been known ever since the election that PLATT would have such a control over the majority in the Legislature that he could dispose of the Senatorship, and it has been assumed on that account that he would be his own candidate and take the seat himself, but he has never said so, at least not publicly. The candidacy of Mr. CHOATE was started mainly to oppose the assumed candidacy of PLATT, and it had the effect of giving it an air of reality and bringing to it a party support that had the appearance of being quite spontaneous, while it has evoked very little hostility to it in the Republican Party.

The fact that PLATT's nomination as the Republican candidate for the United States Senate will be nearly unanimous if he decides to take the nomination and that there will be very little opposition to him within the party in either house, corresponding as it does with the indications of party support and the lack of party opposition outside of the Legislature, is really very significant. It shows that PLATT is the choice of his party quite as completely as HILL was the choice of his party six years ago. It indicates that he represents the party, its character and purposes, better than any other man.

Nobody is supporting Mr. PLATT blindly. What he is, what his political methods are, by what means he controls party action, and for what he uses party power is known of all men, and especially of those in politics who are supporting his candidacy. It is for what he is and what he has done that they wish to make him a Senator. It cannot be said that the Senators and Assemblymen who will give him their votes if he desires them will thereby betray their constituents, for they were nominated and elected as Platt men and it was known and understood that they would do PLATT's bidding. If he goes to the United States Senate no man in that body will more completely represent the party organization of his State than he. This may be very melancholy and depressing, especially for high-minded Republicans, but it is evidently the fact.

BUSINESS MEN AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The convention of business men at Indianapolis consists of 300 delegates from all parts of the Union, but there is among them no sectional feeling and not a sign of political division. They are very solidly agreed as to the objects to be attained; what difference exists is as to the specific means for attaining it. Their general objects are three in number:

1. The absolute maintenance of the gold standard.

2. The gradual withdrawal of legal-tender Government notes.

3. The establishment of a sound and elastic system of bank currency, redeemable in gold, uniform in value, and supervised by Federal authority.

The most prominent and influential members of the convention who have declared practically for these objects come from such widely diverse sections as New York, Indiana, Missouri, Texas, and California. This fact of itself shows that the need of a sound currency is National, that it is felt wherever business is done on business principles, that it is felt for the future as well as for the present, and in relation not only to our internal trade, but to our trade with all the world.

We have already declared our opinion that the objects of the convention, having been distinctly declared, could best be served by the selection of a competent representative commission. It is objected to this by Mr. FOWLER of the House Committee on Banking and Currency that it would be resented by Congress as an interference with the functions and a reflection on the capacity of the House and Senate and their committees. This is only too possible, but we hope that it is not true. If it is true, then the work of such a commission is only the more necessary. The object of the commission would be to act on Congress directly by such argument as it could be induced to listen to, and indirectly by the education and direction of public opinion. The latter is much more important than the former. In the long run even a supersensitive Congress will yield to the pressure of an intelligent and definite public opinion.

Public opinion on finance in the United States is intelligent, but it is not definite, because the subject has not been sufficiently discussed at times when public attention could be secured. There was much discussion eagerly attended to in the last canvass, because the people were aroused. But the issue was largely a negative one, and while the people were taught that the present system is evil and dangerous, they were very imperfectly taught what are the remedies. To complete the teaching is the work the Business Men's Convention should provide for. To meet, to agree upon general principles, to discuss and advocate them, and to issue an address embodying them is a good thing—a very good thing. It is not enough.

EXIT ALTGELD.

In expressing his disapproval of the adjournment of the Legislature of Illinois to escape a farewell address from the retiring Governor, Mr. BRYAN has merely marked again his dissent from the great majority of his fellow-citizens. It was quite certain beforehand that ALTGELD was prepared to make an exhibition of malignity not only toward the Republican Party, but toward the decent people of Illinois. There was no reason whatever why the Legislature should consent to listen to such a tirade. ALTGELD had already had his "say" in his last message, delivered last week, and, while he was doubtless anxious to say more, no respectable people wanted to hear any more from him. The huge mistake of electing him Governor the Commonwealth had already paid for very dearly, and the case was clearly one for the application of the proverb that the least said is the soonest mended.

Any irritation that may have been excited by the terms of his last message must have been allayed by the soothing reflection that it was the last. His Governorship had brought great damage as well as great disgrace upon the State of Illinois. He obtained office as a labor agitator and a demagogue, and in office he became also a powerful and ruthless "boss." He showed a boldness in pandering to the baser elements of his community upon which no other Governor of an American State has ever ventured. His first official action that made him known beyond the boundaries of Illinois was an insolent defiance of the principles upon which civilized society is based. It was the pardon of such of the Anarchists as had not already, fortunately for the peace of Illinois, met their deserved fate. From that day to this he has allied himself with the worse elements of the population and has taken a spiteful pleasure in defying the better. Any particularly atrocious criminal who had been convicted of his crimes was likely to be relieved of the penalty of them by the pardoning power of ALTGELD. He instigated riot by ostentatiously refusing to suppress it, and when the President of the United States put down the riot and restored order he pursued him with the malignity which is the highest tribute a man like him could pay to a man like CLEVELAND.

ALTGELD's success was so great that he waxed exceeding bold until he imagined that he could wreak his personal revenges upon the President, who had done the Governor's duty in spite of the Governor, and at the same time command the suffrages of an intelligent and industrial community, by superadding to a declaration in favor of repudiation a declaration in favor of free riot. This was too much for Illinois, and he found his doom in an adverse majority of more than 100,000 votes. There is every reason to believe that this is the end of him. Unbroken success is necessary to sustain the prestige of a public enemy of this class:

And when he falls, he falls like Lucifer,
Never to hope again.

ALTGELD himself doubtless knows that his day is over. This consciousness may account for the Parthian snarl which he flung back at the people of Illinois as he left the Governorship to which they so unwisely elected him and from which they so wisely ejected him. The rich and the press are the special objects of his spite. He says the "criminal rich," but he gives no definition of them. No doubt he means his followers to hate indiscriminately all persons who have got on in the world better than themselves. As for the press, if it has injured him, it is simply because it has expressed the opinion of decent people about him, and it is the decent people with whom his real quarrel lies. We are far from denying that the liberty of a great part of the American press does become license and do mischief. But it is extremely impudent for ALTGELD to say so. The most reckless newspaper ever published in Chicago could not begin to do as much toward depraving and disgracing the community as a man like him in the Governorship of a great State. While his farewell message could be borne with in view of the final defeat of the demagogue who delivered it, there was no reason why the Legislature should have permitted him to issue an appendix to it.

MR. MONEY'S INDISCRETION.

It might be very desirable for a member of one house of Congress and a member-elect of the other to betake himself to Cuba during the recess of that body in order to inform himself of the actual condition of affairs in the island. It may be doubted, however, whether the voters of the Fourth Congressional District of Mississippi, which Mr. HERNANDO D. MONEY ostensibly represents, consider that he is fulfilling his duty as their representative in making a January tour to Cuba. It is even more doubtful whether they would approve of his acting in Cuba as the correspondent of a "freak" journal in the United States.

It is expressly forbidden to diplomatic and Consular representatives of the United States to write letters for publication in their own country about the politics of the country to which they are accredited or in which they officially reside. The reason for the rule is obvious, and it applies equally to legislators. If it has never been extended to them that is doubtless in part because it has never occurred to Congress that it was necessary to pass laws to restrain its own members from so flagrant a breach of propriety as Mr. MONEY has committed.

For Mr. MONEY has in fact done his best to entangle a Consular officer of the United States in the very complication in which a Consular representative is expressly forbidden to entangle himself. He has actually written, for publication, that the Consul General of the United States at Havana confided to him the opinion that Spain could not put down the insurrection, and even asked him to report that opinion to the Secretary of State.

Gen. LEE has denied that he ever requested or authorized Mr. MONEY to make any such representation to Mr. OLNEY. It is almost equally inconceivable that Mr. MONEY should have reported the Consul General's conversation maliciously and that he should have reported it without malice. Gen. LEE had a right to assume that a man of enough standing to have been chosen for several terms a member of Congress, and finally a Senator, and who was, moreover, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, was a man of sense enough not to violate his confidence, and to converse with him in confidence accordingly. Mr. MONEY's indiscretion, to give it the very mildest name, is said at the State Department to be unprecedented. It is at any rate monstrous, and outrageous. As we have said, it is equally hard to believe that Mr. MONEY could have made this publication meaning to do mischief, and that he should have made it without knowing that it would do mischief. In either case Mr. MONEY has served notice upon the Senate, of which he is soon to be a member, that it will not do to give him any place on a committee in which he can do mischief by blabbing. Indeed, it seems to amount to a notification to his acquaintances in general not to tell him anything of which "merchantable" copy can be made, unless they are prepared to have it put to that use.

"SECRETARY OF STATE" SHERMAN.

It is announced by The Mail and Express, which is a McKinley organ of good standing, that Senator JOHN SHERMAN has definitively accepted the post of Secretary of State from the President-elect. Beyond the fact that this would make a vacancy in the Senate for Mr. HANNA to occupy, it is not easy to explain such an arrangement, nor can we see why Mr. SHERMAN should care to be "kicked upstairs" for Mr. HANNA's benefit.

Mr. SHERMAN already enjoys all the prestige that can be had from holding a Cabinet position. The Treasury at the time when specie resumption was provided for and accomplished was an office of as great importance as the State Department is now likely to be, and it is extremely doubtful if Mr. SHERMAN at seventy-four could, in the State Department, add to the laurels he won in the Treasury at fifty-five. It is much more probable that he would dim those he has so long worn and has so much enjoyed. Moreover, Mr. SHERMAN would follow a man of great force of character, of courageous and independent mind, whose term has been signalized by two of the greatest achievements of American statesmanship—the Venezuela settlement and the treaty of arbitration. It would surely tax him to secure a reputation on the plane that Mr. OLNEY has easily and quietly reached.

Apart from the probable effect on Mr. SHERMAN's career, now necessarily drawing to a close, there are considerations which might well trouble Mr. MCKINLEY in such a choice. The Secretary of State should be a man of clear mind, well balanced, broad, and, above all, firm. The President-elect can hardly believe Mr. SHERMAN to be such a man. Even on finance, as to which he ought to have consistent ideas, his course has been uncertain and sinuous. And as to foreign affairs, it was only on Dec. 21 that the Committee on Foreign Relations submitted to the Senate the amazing report and resolutions on the "recognition of Cuban independence" with no indication of opposition or dissent from Mr. SHERMAN, the oldest and most influential member of the committee.

CITY FINANCES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The main interest in the message submitted by the Mayor to the Board of Aldermen at its meeting on Tuesday attaches to its statements regarding the city debt and the public improvements which afford the chief excuse for its increase. Although nearly $16,000,000 of city bonds were redeemed during the past year, and nearly $2,000,000 was added to the Sinking Fund, there was an increase of $8,391,689.11 in the net debt, bringing the total up to $118,277,198.56.

When we consider the purposes for which the new bonds, amounting to more than $26,000,000, were issued, we find that most of them were for the acquisition of new property or the making of improvements of permanent value, the cost of which should properly be extended through a series of years. This applies especially to new buildings, bridges, and parks and the first improvement of park lands, and to the pavement of newly constructed thoroughfares so far as the cost is borne by the public. It is doubtful whether it ought to apply to repaving old streets, which is in the nature of repairs going on continually in one part of the city or another. A considerable amount of this kind of work is now provided for by borrowing. In the matter of keeping old things in a proper condition, the pay-as-you-go policy is better, and the renewing of pavements is a continuous process, the cost of which is never done with and is not likely to diminish.

The chief interest in the Mayor's review of the work of the Corporation Counsel's office is to be found in the evidence it affords of the constant acquisition of property for public uses or for what are called public improvements. The acquisition of sites for schoolhouses and other public buildings and additions to park lands come under this head and amount to millions yearly.

This affords evidence of the growth and development of the city, but a good deal of it just now is due to the necessity of making up for past neglect. The increase of the city debt and of municipal expenses during the past two years is partly the price we have to pay for the bad government of previous years.

TROLLEY LAWS IN CONNECTICUT.

While it is probable that in the new Connecticut Legislature the friends of the trolley roads now in use and of the many projected trolley lines will control a considerable majority in the House and may be able to overcome opposition in the Senate, there are indications that they will not undertake to repeal the excellent statute which forbids the joint use of a crossing at grade by trolley and steam companies. Some time ago it seemed to be their purpose to get rid of this law, because it tended to prevent the construction of projected trolley roads. The newspapers of the State, however, urged that the statute should not be touched, and recently the Railroad Commissioners and the Governor have said in their formal communications to the Legislature that the law ought not to be attacked. It is reported now that the friends of the electric companies will let it stand.

This law should be retained not less for the protection of all passengers on electric roads than to insure the safety, at crossings, of those who travel in or through the State on the steam roads. It is useful also as a model for legislators in other States where trolley and steam crossings at grade are now permitted. Many collisions at such level crossings have taken place. The latest of these occurred near Wilkesbarre, Penn., on Saturday last, and caused the death of one trolley passenger. It ought not to be possible in any State for a steam train to strike an electric car at a crossing.

An exciting contest over certain other statutes involved in the controversy between the trolley companies and the old steam companies in Connecticut is foreseen by those who know what the temper of the new Legislature is. There will be an attempt to repeal the law which requires a Judge of the Superior Court to decide whether any projected trolley line, paralleling a steam road, is demanded in the interests of public necessity or convenience, and the enforcement of which has interrupted the construction of several roads. To discourage the competition which the repeal of this law would permit, the company which controls nearly all the steam roads in the State has decided to use electric power on its main tracks in one or two places where the profits of its local service are threatened by trolley parallels the competition of which has been prevented only by the operation of the statute in question. The action of the Legislature may tend, therefore, to hasten the development of plans for the use of electric power on steam roads in that State and elsewhere.

An unusually careful writer in The London Spectator, noting the depression that has followed the first forward movement since election, offers the following suggestion as to the cause:

"Mr. MCKINLEY and his advisers seem to be convinced that they have done all that was needed in the interests of sound money by defeating free silver, and that the currency system, which has been the cause of so many and such disastrous crises and panics during the last few years, presents no opportunities for the exercise of reforming ingenuity. Mr. HANNA has publicly stated that, in his opinion, 'there is nothing alarming in the currency position.' This statement from the lieutenant should be inscribed and framed side by side with that of his chief, to the effect that 'Trusts and corners are fostered by free trade.' They are an instructive pair of obiter dicta from the lips of the two men who are believed to hold the chief control for the present of the political destinies of the United States. There is nothing alarming, says the chief wire puller; but the people are justified in their conviction that the magnificent natural resources of the country and the untiring energy and versatile enterprise of its citizens ought, if rightly directed, to be blest with steady prosperity, instead of being harassed by constant kaleidoscopic changes from spasms of fitful welfare to paroxysms of crisis and depression. The persistence with which Mr. CLEVELAND and his able Financial Secretary have exposed in repeated messages and statements the drawbacks of the present system—which makes the Government the keeper of the gold reserve, and yet leaves it helpless without any power to influence the money market or the foreign exchanges—has had some effect on the business community, and it may be inferred from the continuance of commercial lassitude that public opinion was better informed than Messrs. MCKINLEY and HANNA, and was waiting to see whether, besides the defeat of free silver, a genuine effort in the direction of currency reform might be expected. Instead of any such measure, 'tariff first' is the order of the day, and trade is once more to be crippled and interfered with to suit the whims of the political bosses; no man knows what precise shape the next measure of fiscal reaction will take, whether it will pass the Senate, or how long, if it does, it will spend in doing so; everything is uncertain, except that the commercial sky is anything but clear, and that there are equally good reasons now as before the election for traders to go at half speed."

The Bar Association joins the Chamber of Commerce in calling upon the Greater New York Commission to apply to the Legislature for an extension of time for the consideration of the draft of a charter before submitting it to that body. The law now requires a "final report" by the 1st of February, which leaves only two weeks after the present in which to consider all objections and suggestions, make changes in the draft, and prepare the report. It is certain that much too little time has been allowed for public hearings and there has been far too little opportunity for examining the charter provisions prepared by the Committee on Draft. We are convinced that it was a serious mistake for the commission to leave the work of drawing up a complete charter to this committee and permit it to carry on its work in secret until the document was completed, and then spring it upon the public piecemeal a few weeks before it was to be submitted as a whole to the Legislature. We know there are excuses for this method, and we do not question the motives of the commission or the committee, but we think the event proves it to have been a mistake. The Presidential canvass made the time unfavorable, but the preparation of this charter should have been an open public proceeding like the framing of a Constitution by a convention; but, then, it ought not to have included a code of municipal laws.

Mr. ROOSEVELT has returned a very proper answer to a very impudent request of the Central Labor Union in behalf of the striking cab drivers. The request was indeed, considering all the circumstances, a marvel of impudence. Everybody knows that the striking cab drivers have assaulted and beaten men who took their places. The only way to put a stop to the outrages was to detail policemen in plain clothes to protect the men who wanted to work. A crowd of strikers would not operate in the presence of a bluecoat, but if they encountered no policemen except in uniform, they would be at liberty to pursue their methods of suasion on the drivers. They therefore ask the Police Commissioners not to detail disguised policemen, in order that they may reduce their victims to pulp without fear of interference. The remonstrance of the riotous strikers and their friends against the measures taken by the police is the best testimony to the efficiency of those measures.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Crank legislation" is what the Women's Club of Pittsburg calls the attempt making in various parts of the country to prevent the wearing of hats in theatres. The Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania recently drafted a bill of this sort and submitted it to the club, expecting that the reformers would approve of his plan, but they voted against it by an overwhelming majority, and declared that the matter was one that did not require legislation. Women who wore big hats, they added, would remove them if requested to do so, and it was perfectly proper for men to make the request. The latter statement is no doubt true, but to give lessons in manners to a stranger is not a pleasant task, though it may be a proper one, and as to the first part of the proposition, experience has shown that it is a rule with many exceptions.

—A dreadful thing happened at the first meeting of the new Boston School Board, which was held Monday evening for the purpose of electing its President. The proceedings began with a prayer, offered by the Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, to which all who were present listened with the devout attention that was to be expected on an occasion so momentous to the city of much respectability and more or less culture. A Committee on Credentials was appointed and reported. To another committee was then intrusted the task of receiving and counting the votes for President. It was when this second committee announced the result of the first ballot that the meeting's sweet solemnity gave place to something very different. The twenty-four members of the board had cast twenty-five votes! The Boston papers do not dwell upon this awful incident, and throw no light on the question as to who cast two ballots. Instead, they hasten to give the result of the second trial, hoping, apparently, that the mysterious crime would attract no attention. But it will.

—A Michigan man has invented a new trade, out of which he is said to be making a comfortable living, with very little exertion. His scheme is based on the system by which the railroads of that State try to prevent the transfer of mileage tickets from the purchaser of one of them to occasional travelers. This system consists in making the buyer sign his name inside the cover of his mileage book, and then, in the presence of the conductor, sign each ticket that is collected, the theory being that if the signatures are alike the book is in the proper hands. The man in question buys his book and signs it in the regular way. Then, when the conductor comes around he signs a ticket in chirography altogether different. A squabble follows, which ends in the confiscation of the mileage book and the ejection of the traveler from the train. Thereupon a suit for damages is brought, and naturally the man has no clear a case that the company's lawyer settles without bringing the matter into court. The game has been worked successfully by this ingenious person half a dozen times, and in one instance he managed to get himself wronged to the extent of $750.

—It is only in England and the countries whose legal formalities are outgrowths of hers that witness and others taking an oath are expected to "kiss the book" in token of their intention to tell the whole truth and nothing else. The practice has long been felt to be one repulsive in many ways, and to all intelligent ideas of respect and dignity. To this sentiment there has been added of late years the knowledge that the act is a dangerous one, and that everybody who performs it is likely to disseminate or contract disease. This peril is especially great in police courts, and yet it is there and in similar places that the childish form is most often enacted. Oaths are administered on the Continent in various ways, but none of them includes the touching of a book cover with the lips. In France, the Judge repeats a formula much like our own, and the witness, lifting his right hand, says, "I swear it." In Belgium he adds, "So help me GOD and all the saints," omitting the last four words if he is not a Catholic. In Austria a Christian witness is sworn before a crucifix between two lighted candles, holding up his right hand and saying the words, "I swear by GOD the Almighty and All Wise that I will speak the pure and full truth and nothing but the truth in answer to everything I may be asked by the court," while a Jew repeats the same words with his hand on a Bible open at the Ten Commandments. A Spanish witness kneels before a copy of the Gospels, but does not touch them, while in Italy he simply lays his hands on the open Bible.

PERSONAL.

—HENRY D. HUGGAN, the newly elected President of the Boston School Board, is a Nova Scotian by birth. He has lived in the Hub since 1876 and is the manager of a big drug company. He was first elected to the School Board six years ago, and on a Democratic nomination, but in 1894, when he came up for re-election, he also received the nomination of the Republicans and the indorsement of the Independent Women Voters and the Citizens' Public School Union.

—Inquiries made at Geneva in regard to the rumor that the Presidency of Hobart College will be offered to THEODORE ROOSEVELT elicited little except that his name has been suggested by WILLIAM J. ASHLEY, a Trustee of the institution, who lives in Rochester. The Trustees are to hold a meeting at Geneva to-day, and, after action has been taken on the resignation of Dr. ELIPHALET POTTER, a committee will be appointed to consider the qualifications of candidates for the position. Several applications for it have already been made. The President of Hobart gets a salary of only $3,000 a year, but the college is one of the oldest in the country, its standard of education has always been high, and its head has invariably been a man of rank in the literary and social world. Trinity Church of this city gives Hobart $3,000 a year, under certain conditions, one of which is that the President shall be a clergyman.

—Whatever pressure there may be in a threat to transfer 150,000 votes from the Republican to the Democratic column at the next State election, has been brought to bear on Gov. BLACK by the representatives of the various organizations of railway employes, who met at Syracuse last week. They want him to appoint PETER F. KEENE as Railroad Commissioner, to succeed ALFRED C. CHAPIN, whose term expires on March 15, and are opposed to the selection for the place of GEORGE W. DUNN, the Binghamton man, who, according to common report, is favored by Mr. PLATT. KEENE is a veteran conductor on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg line, while DUNN, so far as known, has no special qualifications for the position. The railroad men express great earnestness in this matter, and have issued a statement in which they say the failure to execute existing laws for their protection from death and injury while at work, as well as to pass other laws of this kind which they have long demanded, is due to the fact that the commission contains no member with any practical knowledge or experience of railroad matters.

—In a recent interview Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY says that there should be a law compelling every husband to give half of his earnings to his wife. If either has any money on the wedding day, he or she has a right to hang on to it all, according to this wise Rochesterian, but what the man gets afterward he should divide with the woman, who, being his wife, earns exactly as much as he does. Not all of this is quite explicit or comprehensible. The word "give," for instance, might receive more interpretations than one, and after the salary or income was divided would each contribute an equal share to the household expenses, or would the wife attend to that little matter herself? Even the most selfish of husbands would be willing to submit to the law Miss ANTHONY suggests if the latter supposition is correct, while any husband who is not selfish would regard the arrangement as wildly unjust. As a matter of fact, community of interests would seem to be a better foundation for marital economics than insistence on an exact individualization of them.

CURRENT NOTES.

Forty-five of the 266 persons who died in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1896, had reached the age of seventy-five years and upward.

* * *

Virginia ex-Confederate veterans will celebrate Gen. Robert E. Lee's birthday Tuesday, Jan. 19, and in some camps will take measures to increase the fund for the Rouss Memorial Abbey.

* * *

The Boston alumni of Dartmouth College is to have its thirty-second annual reunion and dinner at the Hotel Vendome, in that city, to-night. President Tucker and several of the Trustees of the college are expected to be present.

* * *

Massachusetts is making up its mind to spend $200,000 a year for five years in the effort to exterminate the gypsy moth, and then to continue to pay $100,000 a year for five years more, and $15,000 a year for five years after that. Then the committee will report progress to the Legislature.

* * *

The late Robert H. Lamborn of Philadelphia, who died suddenly in this city a year ago, bequeathed all his property, valued at $225,000, to the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences. His will, which provides that his estate should be converted into long first-mortgage railroad bonds, was not probated until Tuesday last.

HAMILTON'S THIRTEEN TREES.

They Are Lime Trees and Were Brought from Mount Vernon in Hamilton's Gig.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article published in the supplement of THE TIMES a few Sundays ago relating to the thirteen historic Hamilton trees was in error in one respect. The article stated that the thirteen trees were a part of a forest, and these thirteen trees were separated and simply made to represent the thirteen States, and not planted originally by Gen. Hamilton for that purpose. I have a letter from Gen. Alexander Hamilton of Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, who is a grandson of Major Gen. Alexander Hamilton, which verifies the tradition that these trees were brought from Mount Vernon and planted by Gen. Hamilton. The following letter speaks for itself:

TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, Dec. 29, 1896.
Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Hotel Normandie, N. Y.:

My Dear General: Your favor with TIMES's article is received. They are certainly in error as to the thirteen trees at the "Grange," as my grandmother, with whom I passed much time for many years of my youth, told me, among other matters of interest, that my grandfather, her husband, Major Gen. Alexander Hamilton, brought the thirteen trees when little whips in his gig from Gen. Washington's estate—Mount Vernon, Va. They are lime trees, and not native to this section of our country. I never knew my father, John C. Hamilton, to state to the contrary. 'I was most intimately associated with him, having management of the estate from my sixteenth to my sixtieth year, and aided him in all his literary labors. I am very truly yours,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

FERDINAND P. EARLE,
EARLE CLIFF, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1897.

A Credit to American Journalism.

From The Mobile Daily Register.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has always been a credit to American journalism, and a good newspaper in every respect. Its new management, however, is going a step further and demonstrating that a big paper can be printed which will be lively and interesting as well as reputable. How it is done we are not able to say, but the fact is as we tell it. The Sunday TIMES is an appeal to American good taste, and the appeal will not, we believe, be made in vain.

BILL'S IN TROUBLE!

From The Denver Post.

I've got a letter, parson, from my son away out West,
An' my ol' heart is heavy as an anvil in my breast,
To think the boy whose futur' I had once so proudly planned
Should wander from the path o' right an' come to sich an end!
I told him when he left us only three short years ago,
He'd find himself a-plowin' in a mighty crooked row—
He'd miss his father's counsels, an' his mother's prayers, too,
But he said the farm was hateful, an' he guessed he'd have to go.

I know that's big temptation for a youngster in the West,
But I believed our Billy had the courage to resist,
An' when he left I warned him o' the ever-waitin' snares
That lie like hidden sarpints in life's pathway everywheres,
But Bill he promised faithful to be keerful, an' allowed
He'd build a reputation that 'd make us mighty proud,
But it seems as how my counsel sort o' faded from his mind,
An' now the boy's in trouble o' the very wustest kind!

His letters came so seldom that I somehow sort o' knowed
That Billy was a-trampin' on a mighty rocky road,
But never once imagined he would bow my head in shame,
An' in the dust 'd waller his ol' daddy's honored name.
He writes from out in Denver, an' the story's mighty short;
I just can't tell his mother; it'll crush her poor ol' heart!
An' so I reckoned, parson, you might break the news to her—
Bill's in the Legislatur', but he doesn't say what fur.

DENIAL OF CUBAN STORIES

MR. OLNEY NOT DISCUSSING PLANS WITH DE LOME.

The United States Not Yet Ready to Act—Spain's Evident Purpose to Grant Reforms—Home Rule Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary of State Olney has read within a day or two several vivid and contradictory stories about the Cuban question. One account, purporting to come from Madrid, but believed at the Department of State to have been written by the member of Congress who has been furnishing other sensational dispatches to the paper which printed the story now in question, asserted that Secretary Olney and Minister Dupuy de Lome had discussed a plan of settlement looking to the granting of complete autonomy to the Cubans, a plan which Canovas had reluctantly consented to, and a later story asserted that Secretary Olney and Minister de Lome have been engaged in drafting a treaty for the settlement of the revolution, the Secretary visiting the Spanish Legation for the purpose. Another New York paper asserted the contrary of a part of this story, and very soon afterward accepted it in part as true.

Secretary Olney declared to-day of the story asserting that he was engaged in drafting a treaty with Spain for the settlement of the Cuban controversy, that it was "a complete fabrication." Further than that, he said, the public had been fully informed, by means of the President's annual message, of the Cuban situation, and since that time there has been no material change in the situation. The President announced, on Dec. 7, that intimations had been made to Spain that if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents and would be accepted by them upon a guarantee of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guarantee. This has justified most of the speculation that has been indulged in about the further progress of the effort to secure the consent of Spain.

Spain's Evident Purpose.

Enough has been learned of the intentions of Spain from the Spanish Minister here and from the reported declarations of Canovas to justify the conclusion that until the Spanish forces in Cuba have met with some decisive success the Spanish Government will not entertain any proposition for home rule for Cuba. That the latter has been discussed by Minister De Lome and the Secretary of State is well-known. That would be natural and a matter of course, following the report made in December. Spain has discussed the possibility of granting to Cuba extensive reforms after the supremacy of Spain in the island has been successfully asserted and maintained.

Until Spain has demonstrated that by its power the island has been "pacified," the time will not have arrived for preparing a treaty, not specifically referring to the insurrection, but in which the United States Government would really be a guarantor that the promised reforms should be carried out.

As the time has not arrived for treaty making, there has been no occasion for the Secretary of State to visit the Spanish Legation to negotiate such a treaty, and it is asserted positively that he has never been at the legation. Should it presently be shown that a considerable part of the island was once more restored to tranquillity, and the Government at Madrid had not changed its purpose, it is probable that the Secretary of State would undertake to negotiate a treaty of commerce and navigation with Spain, a treaty very much needed, and that in that treaty there would be incorporated articles in which the United States, upon the assurance of Spain that Cuba should enjoy liberal reforms and a very satisfactory measure of home rule, would offer certain trade inducements, and would also present a guarantee that this Government would undertake to see that the reforms promised for Cuba should be carried out.

Home Rule Probabilities.

The measure of home rule to be accorded cannot yet be predicted, even assuming that the Spanish Government is prepared to grant such concessions as will give virtual home rule. It is probable that the United States will not press for home rule after the system enjoyed by Canada. Spain does not consider Cuba ready for such a measure of independence. It is not likely that this Government will dispute Spain's right to titular sovereignty. And it is also probable that the United States Government will not consider "satisfactory" any proposition that does not accord to Cuba practical autonomy.

Before beginning his career as a newspaper writer, Senator-elect Money visited the Secretary of State and talked to him an hour and a half. Money had just returned from Cuba, but he did not bring the Secretary any news. He sought to draw him out, but if he learned anything it was nothing more than has been written for THE NEW YORK TIMES. He probably found from the resolution suggested in the President's message, that the Administration was in no humor to permit the Cuban struggle to be a prolonged and indecisive conflict between the troops of Spain and the troops of the insurgents, and that the time might come in which the United States would feel constrained to be urgent. It would be more satisfactory to bring the struggle to a close by a treaty for the benefit of the insurgents.

When This Nation Might Act.

Should Spain then neglect to or refuse to carry out the stipulations of its treaty, the United States would have ground for complaint, and upon persistent refusal to carry out stipulations contained in the treaty it would become necessary for this country to have a settlement with Spain directly upon its own account.

The talk about Canadian autonomy for Cuba is traced to the fact that Sagasta, the Liberal leader of Spain, has had conveyed to the State Department, in an unofficial way, an assurance that should the Liberals of Spain come into power they will offer to Cuba autonomy as complete as is now enjoyed by Canada, granting the Cubans home rule and retaining for Spain only sovereignty. Of this proposition Minister de Lome knows nothing officially, and of course could not discuss it with the Secretary of State. It is a broader proposition than any that Spain under Canovas will entertain. Canovas does not believe that the Cubans are ready for autonomy as complete as that of Canada.

RUMORS THAT PEACE IS AT HAND.

Spain Said to Have an Agent on the Way to This Country.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from its Paris correspondent saying that the idea is gaining in Madrid that the establishment of peace in Cuba is destined to be accomplished at no very distant date.

A Government official, the dispatch asserts, has started from Madrid for Washington, traveling incognito, with full authority and power from Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo and the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to privately negotiate a settlement of the Cuban revolution on the basis of reforms in Cuba, and a treaty of commerce with the United States in behalf of the island, which will open the markets of the latter to foreign competition except in cotton prints and a few other articles, of which Spain will try to keep a monopoly for Barcelona manufacturers.

Senor Canovas, according to The News's correspondent, is evidently trying the effect of peaceful negotiations before the opening of the Cortes.

CLEARANCE PAPERS REFUSED.

The Dauntless Cannot Legally Sail for Cuba Now.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 13.—Collector of Customs Bisbee has received instructions from Washington to refuse clearance to the steamer Dauntless, the master of which has applied for a clearance for Nuevitas, Cuba, with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Cubans.

The order of the Treasury is based upon the report of the last voyage of the Dauntless, as made by Capt. John Myers. The report is very unsatisfactory, as it does not state the name of the vessel to which the men and arms taken from No Name Key were transferred at sea. The Dauntless is still in custody of the revenue cutter Boutwell, but has not yet been libeled.

The steamer Three Friends is in custody of the United States Marshal, and her owners have not yet applied for release on bond.

The Grand Jury at Key West, in endeavoring to get at the bottom of the alleged filibustering trips of the Three Friends and other steamers, has caused papers to be served upon Capt. Horr, ex-Collector of this port, and Peter Williams, ex-United States Marshal, to appear before Judge Locke at Jacksonville, charged with implication in the filibustering expedition which was landed in Cuba by the steamer Dauntless on the last trip. They are charged with taking arms and munitions of war from No Name Key in the tug Arab and transferring them to the Dauntless.

The Fuerst Bismarck Still Aground.

HAMBURG, Jan. 13.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Fuerst Bismarck, which ran aground in the Elbe on Jan. 6, is still grounded, all efforts to float her having thus far proved futile. The steamer is advertised to sail from this port on Jan. 15.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Dr. Allingham performed a very successful operation this morning upon the Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, who has been for some time lying ill in the South Street Hospital.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—The Marquis of Cabrinana, who acted as one of the seconds of Gen. Martinez Campos last Summer when the latter was prevented by the Captain General of Madrid from fighting a duel with Gen. Borrero, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for having libeled members of the Municipal Council of Madrid.

"MEFISTOFELE" ONCE AGAIN.

Boito's Unique Opera Performed a Second Time at the Metropolitan.

It is a curious thing that the man who wrote the admirable libretti of Verdi's "Otello" and "Falstaff" should have written "Mefistofele." The two opera books which Arrigo Boito made from Shakespearean plays are notable for their compactness and symmetry, for their dramatic continuity and lucidity. "Mefistofele," on the other hand, is disjointed and episodic. It does not tell a complete story in a perfectly clear manner, and it is questionable whether any person unfamiliar with Goethe's "Faust" would be able to comprehend it fully. It presents a series of scenes from the story, but it is not a story itself. It is, therefore, somewhat curious that it has obtained so large a measure of favor. This must certainly be attributed to the music, which bears repeated hearings wonderfully well. It is melodious at all times, yet never ceases to be strongly dramatic. It is strange that a composer with such gifts as those of Boito should be content to stand as a "single-speech Hamilton," and become a writer of libretti for Verdi.

The work was given for the second time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. There was an audience of no great size, but it was unquestionably well pleased with the performance. And so it should have been. "Mefistofele" is well given at the Metropolitan. There is a well-sustained level of general excellence, and there are special interpretations of great merit. The work of the chorus and orchestra, which is of such importance, is good, and Signor Mancinelli deserves the warmest praise for his conducting. This is a work which he grasps with firmness and with which he is in hearty sympathy. His reading of the score is masterly and his work last night commanded continued applause.

Of the individual merits, the largest share is contributed by Mme. Calvé and M. Plançon. The former is much more at home in this work than she is in Gounod's "Faust." No doubt her Marguerite will grow to a finer symmetry, but her Margherita is already a well-rounded and eloquent interpretation. She sings the music charmingly in the garden scene, and with great power in the prison scene. Indeed, her entire performance is worthy of her high fame as one of the great sopranos of our time. M. Plançon's Mefistofele is the best piece of work this admired basso has given us. His conception of the part is correct, and his singing of the music is uncommonly effective and full of color. He achieved the usual success last night with his "Son lo spirito che nega." Signor Cremonini's Faust was under the weather last night, and an apology was made for the singer. Mme. Mantelli was tolerable as Marta. For to-morrow evening, Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" is announced, with Jean de Reszke as Tristan, Edouard de Reszke as King Mark, Felia Litvinne as Isolde, Rosa Olitzka as Brangäne, and David Bispham as Kurvenal.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Stafford.

William Schmitt, who used to be known on the stage as William Stafford, died in St. Louis last Monday. He made his first appearance on the stage at the age of eighteen as Shylock, in the Boston Theatre. He had money, and organized a company for the production of standard plays, in which he took the principal rôles. He persevered along while, but gained small recognition. Anna Boyd, now in the "vaudevilles" for a time, played the "opposite" parts to him. Later he joined Edwin Booth's company, and was afterward a member of many traveling troupes.

He was born in Louisville Nov. 5, 1859, and was well educated. His wife, known on the stage as Mabel Florence, dwells in this city. The funeral of Mr. Stafford was held yesterday in Chicago.

Major George S. Wilson.

Major George S. Wilson, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, died Tuesday at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. He was born in Indiana. He served through the war in an Indiana regiment, and entered the regular army as Second Lieutenant in the Twelfth Infantry, July 2, 1867. He became a First Lieutenant Dec. 28, 1876, and Nov. 6, 1893, attained to the rank he held at his death.

Obituary Notes.

—Stephen McGee Fisher, Assistant Secretary of the Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company, died yesterday at his home near Ashland, Va.

—Mrs. Wurtz Dundas, the wife of Major Wurtz Dundas of Philadelphia, died in Nice, Jan. 11. She was a Miss Lippincott. Her husband was for many years attaché to the United States Legation in St. Petersburg.

—William H. Rogers, a well-known Democrat of the Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn, died suddenly from heart disease early yesterday morning, at his home, 64 Clermont Avenue. Mr. Rogers was fifty-eight years old. He had been a clerk in the General Assessment Department of Brooklyn continuously since March 1, 1874. He leaves a wife and one son, eleven years old.

—Adam Schaad, Superintendent of the whiting works of Taintor & Co., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, dropped dead in the office of the company at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death. His widow, four sons, and five daughters live at Newburg. His age was about sixty-five years. He had been forty years in the employ of the company.

—Miss Annie Loyola Malone, a daughter of the late Dr. Edward Malone, and niece of the Rev. Dr. Sylvester Malone of Sts. Peter and Paul Church, Brooklyn, died at her home, at 111 South Second Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning from an attack of pneumonia. The funeral will take place Saturday. A requiem mass will be sung in Sts. Peter and Paul Church at 10 o'clock on that day. The burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Robesonia Furnace to Start Up.

READING, Penn., Jan. 13.—The Robesonia Furnace, which has been out of blast nine months, will be started up next week, giving employment to 200 hands. The furnace is the largest in Eastern Pennsylvania, and produces over 1,000 tons of pig iron weekly.

CHAPMAN HEARING ENDED

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENSE CONTRADICTED IN REBUTTAL.

Night Watchman Found "Little Egypt" Not Hidden Away but Wandering—Anabelle Moore's Story Denied by the Theatrical Agents.

Testimony in the Chapman case was concluded yesterday. The question of whether or not the Police Captain exceeded his authority in interrupting the Seeley dinner at Sherry's, Dec. 19, now rests with the Board of Police Commissioners.

The day was devoted to witnesses who denied, without exception, every material allegation made by the Chapman witnesses which was relied upon to justify the officer in taking the action he did. The Chapman witnesses were Anabelle Moore, or Wetford; her stepfather, W. S. Moore; the women performers Minnie Renwood, Lottie Mortimer, and "Little Egypt"; Armstrong, the theatrical agent; the Captain, and his detectives.

The first witness yesterday was "Dan" Quinn, a variety performer. He arrived at the dinner about 9:30 o'clock, and staid until it was over. He was not positive as to who was in the dressing room when Capt. Chapman arrived. He was not there at the time, but went in immediately after he heard the noise. Herbert Seeley came in afterward. He saw Mr. Harper remonstrating with Capt. Chapman and heard the Captain talk to Cora Routt. The witness testified that he saw Capt. Chapman go into the anteroom and afterward into the dining room. There he heard the Captain say: "It is a mistake," or, "I find it a mistake," he was not sure which.

Quin testified he was in the dining room when Little Egypt danced. He sat near the musicians. From where he was he had a good opportunity to observe everything she did. The witness contradicted the statement of witnesses for the defense as to the dance itself, the place where she danced, and the costume she wore.

Denies Little Egypt was Hidden.

William M. Smith, night watchman for Sherry, was the next witness. He was called to rebut the testimony of Little Egypt that she was concealed during the Captain's visit. Smith said he found Little Egypt wandering around up stairs near the storeroom. She was then dressed in her dancing costume, and was looking for the dining room He informed some of the other men, and she was taken to the room. Afterward this witness saw her on the stage.

"Was she dancing around?" asked Col. James.

"Well," replied Smith, "some people might call it a dance." Smith denied that the woman during her performance had danced around the table.

Charles R. Wilson, assistant manager at Sherry's, flatly contradicted Capt. Chapman in several particulars. The Captain, Tuesday, testified he had been once at the entrance to the place, and, although he showed his badge to Wilson, was refused admission. This Wilson denied emphatically.

Wilson was present at the interview between Capt. Chapman and Mr. Sherry on Monday following the dinner. Eugene Flauraud, the manager, was also present. Capt. Chapman denied when he was on the stand that he had ever told Mr. Sherry that he had made a mistake. Wilson's version was that Mr. Sherry had said: "What are you trying to do to me, Capt. Chapman?" To this the Captain answered: "I am very sorry. It is all a mistake." "I left then," continued the witness, "but overheard the Captain say as I went out that he had done his duty, and believed the Chief would sustain him."

Eugene Flauraud, Sherry's manager, was next called. He contradicted the testimony of Lillian Moore as to the answers it was asserted he made when Moore informed him about the entertainment. The testimony of Moore was that Flauraud had told him it made no difference what kind of dances were to be carried on in the dining room, so long as the men paid for the use of the room.

Flauraud said he met Moore in the hallway leading from his private office. Moore asked him if he knew what was going on there that night. To that, the witness said, he answered, "Yes." Moore said the dance was to be of a questionable character. To that the witness answered, "Impossible." He looked at Moore, and, thinking he was some crank, walked away from him, saying, "I don't want any talk with you."

"Did you say at that time that it was none of his business what went on in the rooms?" asked Col. James.

"No, Sir."

"Did you say you were not afraid of the police?"

"No."

The witness testified that he saw Little Egypt dance and saw her costume. Her dance was the usual one she performs, and her costume was the same one she now uses at a Broadway music hall. He corroborated the testimony of Wilson as to the meeting between Chapman and Seeley. "I am very sorry," said Chapman. "It is all a mistake."

Anabelle Moore Contradicted.

Alexander Ducheman, an employe of Phipps & Alpuente, the theatrical agents who furnished the vaudeville for the dinner, followed Mr. Flauraud in the witness chair. Anabelle Moore, Little Egypt, and Armstrong, the theatrical man, had testified that Phipps and Ducheman had both explained to them at different times that questionable things were to be done at the dinner.

Ducheman declared emphatically that neither he nor Mr. Phipps ever asked a performer to act improperly. Nor had he or Mr. Phipps said in his presence to Armstrong that such things were to be done.

"Then Armstrong was wrong?" asked Mr. Hart, in cross-examination.

"Yes."

"Little Egypt?"

"Yes"—this very emphatically.

"So was Anabelle?"

"Yes, Sir, she was. Why, she shook hands with us when she was leaving, and there was not even a suggestion that she should do anything improper."

This concluded the testimony for both sides.

Col. James arose then and said any more witnesses he could call would be merely corroborative, and therefore he would rest. Before adjournment, however, he asked that the Police Board consider his request to be heard on the evidence before making their decision.

"I am free to say," declared Col. James, "that, despite the clamor of the press, and efforts made to show up that dinner in an unenviable light, I can convince the board that this Police Captain exceeded his authority in entering that building. The question affects not only the case, but every citizen in this city. It touches upon the privacy of our homes."

Commissioner Parker, who during the trial has acted as legal adviser to Col. Grant, said it was unknown in his experience to have counsel placed before the board after testimony was heard. He was frank to say he could not be too chary about granting the privilege. The better plan was to submit briefs. The matter finally ended by Col. James agreeing to submit to the Commissioners, in writing, his request to be heard orally.

Roosevelt Did Not Know Seeley.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, President Roosevelt took occasion to deny a report which he said had been circulated to the effect that he was to have been one of the guests at the Seeley dinner. He said: "Never in my life, so far as I know, did I see or hear of Mr. Seeley or any of his guests at the dinner, until I saw their names in the newspapers."

West Virginia Legislature.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 13.—The State Legislature convened at noon to-day. The Republicans having a big majority in both branches, and organized the House and Senate. Nelson A. Whitaker, a Wheeling manufacturer, was elected President of the Senate, and Silas B. Hanen, a Marshall County farmer, Speaker of the House. The offices were parcelled out under direction of the Elkins machine.

INSURANCE MEN AT ODDS

BROADWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE IN HANDS OF DETECTIVES.

Were Present to Prevent an Election, Which, However, Was Held in Another Room—Trouble Over Reinsuring the Risks.

Detectives camped in the basement office of the Broadway Insurance Company, 63 William Street, Tuesday night. Their presence was due to the litigation between one set of the company's Directors and stockholders and the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. They were there in the Hartford company's interest and to prevent the annual election in the office of Directors by the Magnus or Frelinghuysen faction.

This election was advertised over the signature of E. B. Magnus, President of the Broadway Insurance Company, because the Secretary had sided with the Hartford company party.

The election was to be held yesterday "between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M." When the clerks and officers arrived, earlier in the day, they found the doors shut and barricaded, and the private detectives were lolling about in chairs. Hundreds stopped and looked into the place, and after a time interest was increased by two placards which were pasted on the front door. Each said:

> Closed for
> Repairs
> Until Thursday,
> Jan. 14.
> For information apply
> to
> 46 Cedar Street,
> Board of Underwriters' Agency.

Mr. Magnus did not go to the address named, as this is the office where John H. Stoddart, who figures in the litigation on the Hartford company's side, has an office. He did, however, hire Room 45 at 63 William Street, and engaged several persons to show stockholders when they arrived how to reach it by the Cedar Street elevator. This caused much confusion about noon, and several women who wished to vote were hustled about both on the street and in the room where the voting took place. Shortly after 1 o'clock the announcement was made that the election for Directors was over, and that this ticket had received 4,306 votes—all that were cast—out of the 8,000 votes in the corporation:

Directors—E. B. Magnus, Alexander Masterton, William H. Stiles, William A. Dibble, E. C. Jameson, Clarence G. Brown, J. S. Frelinghuysen, William H. Gibson, William H. Keilner, George W. Dibble, Isaac D. Blauvelt, Hilary R. Chambers, W. T. Shackelford, Henry Hardwicke, and H. M. Jameson.

Of the Directors, Messrs. Magnus, Masterton, and Stiles were on the old board. Mr. Frelinghuysen is of the firm of Jameson & Frelinghuysen. They are identified with the affairs of the Globe Insurance Company, recently examined into by Special Examiner Hopkins of the Insurance Department of Ohio.

After the election there was an organization meeting, and Mr. Magnus was elected to succeed himself. Henry R. Chambers was elected Secretary in place of George W. Jones.

Mr. Magnus intimated that he would wait until this morning before deciding on legal proceedings. He made his headquarters at the office of Jameson & Frelinghuysen, 78 William Street.

Information about the seizing of the Broadway Insurance Company's office and the intentions of the Hartford Company and the stockholders of the Broadway Insurance Company, who side with it against the Magnus-Frelinghuysen party, was denied both at the office of the Hartford Company and the New York Underwriters' Agency. The excuse was that John H. Stoddart, who alone was authorized to speak on the matter, had gone out of town, and would not be back until to-day.

At the office of James F. Pierce, Superintendent of Insurance, it was said that Mr. Pierce had nothing to do with the affairs of the Broadway Insurance Company, and that the trouble was a culmination of the litigation which came of the desire of one body of stockholders to reinsure risks with the Hartford Company, and wind up the business, while another clique wished to continue the company in active business.

The Directors whose terms expired yesterday, and who were not on the Magnus ticket, are Benno Loewy, George H. Southard, Charles R. Dusenbery, Joseph S. Stout, Daniel C. Connell, Henry F. Taylor, Bernard Smyth, Stephen Valentine, W. H. Albro, Henry Hannah, Harvey P. Farrington, Amos C. Sherwood, Jesse G. Keys, John M. Crane, Theodore F. Vail, Harvey Farrington, and George H. Dayton.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

Steps That Took It Into Court—The Present Troubles.

The Broadway Insurance Company was organized in December, 1849, with a capital stock of $200,000, which was divided into 8,000 shares. It continued in business until Nov. 11, 1896, when at a meeting of the Board of Directors a contract was made with the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, by which it was to reinsure all the Broadway Company's risks.

On the same day a petition was presented to the Supreme Court asking for a voluntary dissolution of the company. The petition was signed by President Eugene B. Magnus and Directors Bernard Smyth, Amos C. Sherwood, William H. Albro, Joseph S. Stout, John M. Crane, Stephen Valentine, Daniel C. Connell, Charles R. Dusenberry, Alexander Masterson, William H. Stiles, Henry F. Taylor, Harvey Farrington, Crowell Hadden, and Benno Loewy.

It set forth that the signers were a majority of the Board of Directors, and that it was the judgment of the board that it would be beneficial to the interests of the stockholders for the Broadway Company to dissolve, for the reasons that its net surplus had dwindled from $340,584 in December, 1886, to about $43,500 in December, 1895; had been obliged to sell some of its choicest assets, its losses for the last ten years had averaged 60 per cent., and that the company could no longer compete with the larger companies.

Edwin C. Jameson and Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, composing the firm of Jameson & Frelinghuysen, who were agents for the Broadway Company, petitioned the Supreme Court on Nov. 12 for an injunction restraining the Broadway and Hartford Companies from carrying out their contract.

The plaintiffs complained on behalf of themselves and other stockholders that they owned 3,068 of the 8,000 shares of the company, that the company was solvent and had for many years paid a large dividend, and that no one of the plaintiffs had ever consented to the contract with the Hartford company. Justice Lawrence issued an order to the Directors to show cause why an injunction should not issue.

On the same day he issued an order to show cause why the company should not be dissolved, and appointed Franklin Bien referee, to hear testimony on Feb. 13 next.

Justice Smyth was appealed to by Jameson & Frelinghuysen, and on Dec. 30 issued an injunction pending the action of the referee. He also ordered that the Hartford Company transfer back to the Broadway Company all the property it had received under the contract.

A letter from Lyman Candee, an employe of Jameson & Frelinghuysen, written to Isaac D. Blauvelt, gives Mr. Blauvelt information to the effect that in ten years the company had lost nearly $300,000 in its surplus, $133,000 in its assets, and that its expenditures had exceeded its income by about $250,000.

Mr. Cadee offered this information gratuitously, and suggested that he had a large order for Broadway insurance stock and was prepared to offer a most excellent price to Mr. Blauvelt if he cared to sell.

On the strength of the injunction granted by Justice Smyth, the minority stockholders, with whom President Magnus and some of the other officers appear to have joined forces since the contract was made with the Hartford company, issued a call for a meeting of stockholders to elect officers and Directors for this year. Lawyer Loewy secured a temporary stay preventing the election from being held. On Tuesday Lawyer Fuller of Coudert Brothers, counsel for Jameson & Frelinghuysen and the minority stockholders, applied to Justice Beach for permission to hold the election, but permission was refused.

Exactly by what authority the election was held yesterday is not known, as none of the lawyers or persons directly interested would talk on the subject.

A NEW CHARTER CHAPTER

HEARING ON THAT RELATING TO BOROUGHS.

Street Opening and Map Making—How Cost of Improvements Should Be Borne—The Entire Territory Should Be Developed.

Much interest was manifested in yesterday's discussion, before the Greater New York Commission, of the work of the Draft Committee in regard to the subjects of boroughs, borough officers, local boards, and local improvements. Orators in plenty appeared to criticise the provisions of the charter, and the attendance was larger than at any previous hearing.

The Commissioners present were Gen. B. F. Tracy, Chairman; T. F. Gilroy, Seth Low, Secretary Pinney, W. C. De Witt, P. J. Gleason, Mayor Strong, Harrison S. Moore, and Silas B. Dutcher.

The audience consisted largely of officials and property holders from across the Harlem, who frequently applauded the speakers from their section. Among those from the north side in attendance were Tax Commissioner James A. Wells, ex-Judge Ernest Hall, Assemblyman Butts, Col. Joseph A. Goulden, Augustus A. Levy, and Henry A. Gumbleton. Addresses were made by Col. George E. Waring, Gen. Collis, Corporation Counsel Scott, Charles N. Taintor, and the representatives of several organized bodies in the annexed district.

Mrs. F. B. Kinnecut, the first speaker, suggested that the name of the Board of City Improvements should be changed to Board of City Works, and that the Department of Street Cleaning should be put on the same footing with other departments.

Col. George E. Waring wanted the present plan of appointing laborers in the Street Cleaning Department continued. "We have," he said, "a sort of civil service of our own, running substantially on the same lines as required for laborers by the city at large."

Commissioner Wells, as the representative of the North Side Board of Trade and several associations of taxpayers in the proposed Borough of Bronx, vigorously argued that the present system of government should remain undisturbed.

Mr. Scott's Views.

Corporation Counsel Scott was the next speaker. He said there were many radical departures from the present system of this city proposed in the charter, which were calculated to do injury to the development of the greater city. "In the first place," said Mr. Scott, "three classes of work go to the development of a city like this. First is the mapping of the territory that must necessarily precede all other local improvements. After that, there is street opening, by which we understand the acquisition of title to property to be covered by a street or avenue, and after that come the several public improvements.

"It appears to me that the provisions suggested for laying out new streets are not only placed in the wrong hands, but are surrounded by so many chances of derangement that we should probably not get a satisfactory street system in any of the suburban parts of the city to be."

Mr. Scott said the borough President would not be furnished with the means of knowledge necessary to lay out a scientific street system. He would not be elected because of his engineering skill or knowledge of topography or surveying, but because he is a prominent citizen of the borough. Nor did the charter provide him with the necessary professional skill, including engineers, surveyors, and draughtsmen.

"My suggestion is," he continued, "if you retain in the charter this Board of Public Improvements, that you transfer to them the mapping of that portion of the city not already mapped. That is a board containing in its membership all the several officers combined in the Department of Public Works. I think I cannot too strongly impress on this commission my views as to having every piece of territory laid out on a logical and rational theory, for I think it is essential for the growth of any property that is converted from suburban into urban property."

Mr. Scott said the "ram's horn and crescent system" of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards showed the evil effects of laying out ill-considered streets and avenues. He approved of the power being given the Commissioner to make the final map. He asked if any satisfactory system of streets in the Borough of Richmond was conceivable, if the borough President were changed every two years, and the plan of the streets in accordance with his ideas changed. "I would not permit," he added, "any change whatever to be made by the Municipal Assembly in any map made by the local body."

Assessments for Improvements.

"What you should do is to submit it to this most excellent Board of Public Improvement, whose departments are to be charged with improving the streets, and who can do the work in a technical and proper way. I believe that each President of a borough should be a member of the Board of Public Improvements, with his power limited to voting only on such matters as affected his own borough."

Mr. Scott thought the cost of advertising notices in street opening proceedings should be reduced. He said the charter put many obstacles in the way of improvements which have to be paid for by assessment. Replying to Commissioner De Witt, he said he favored the opening and grading of streets in multitudinous instances, and of ordinary character without reference to owners or to the Municipal Assembly. He also favored such improvements in Richmond and Queens, and the issuing of bonds for payment without any security other than a subsequent assessment. The same facility were given Richmond and Queens for making public improvements as had existed of late years in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, the value of property there would be brought up to what it is in the neighborhood of the Bronx to-day. [Cheers.]

"Don't you think it fair to assume," asked Mr. De Witt, "that when several millions of dollars are in default in the Bronx District the poorer and less responsible parts on Queens, Richmond, and Brooklyn, all of which are eager for improvements, would be still more in default?"

"I don't conceive there is default," replied Mr. Scott. "The authorities have not seen fit to undertake to collect. If they did it would be paid. If the land in Queens and Richmond is so poor that it cannot pay for its own development, and if the people are not fit to be made an urban population, then they have no business in this scheme at all." [Cheers.]

"Whatever are the hazards in collecting assessments, it is better public interest to run these hazards than to retard public improvements. You think that?" asked Mr. Low.

"Unquestionably," answered Mr. Scott. The Corporation Counsel added that it was on the credit of the present City of New York that bonds would be issued.

Development of Entire Territory.

"The wealth of New York is willing to issue her bonds for the improvement of the suburbs and take her risk in getting it back?" asked Chairman Tracy.

"I have never heard any dissent from that proposition. If consolidation comes, it should come under conditions to develop the whole territory."

Mr. Scott hoped the one-third assessment would not be imposed by the commission. The remainder of his address was a defense of the New York City boards, which, he said, gave the best administration that had yet been devised, and a challenging of the wisdom of giving the Municipal Assembly the right to cut down appropriations. He would give the Assembly the power to make ordinances, and would allow it to make suggestions as to the budget. Mr. Scott concluded by asking the commission to apply for extension of time to hear amendments to its report for two months.

Gen. Collis thought the requirement that contracts in excess of $50,000 should be approved by the Municipal Assembly would lead to serious delay. He did not think the Commissioner of Street Cleaning should have the power of fining a laborer thirty days' pay for trivial offenses.

Arthur C. Butts, speaking for the Schnorer Club, agreed with the other north side speakers that the charter was unfavorable to the growth of outlying communities.

Former Police Justice Taintor, representing the Republican Club, opposed independent boroughs. That was not what the people voted for. They wanted a homogeneous city, and not that the local board should have any law-making power. He advocated two great centres—the Municipal Assembly and the Board of Public Improvements.

The next hearing will be this afternoon.

OUR POLICY AS TO CUBA

IT IS APPROVED FROM DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW.

Gen. Sickles and Others, at the Meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club, Commend the Administration's Attitude.

The foreign policy of President Cleveland was discussed at length last night at the meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club, at Sherry's.

The subject of the addresses, which were made by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, former Minister to Spain; William E. Rogers, and the Rev. Father Ducey, was "The Cuban Question," and the course of the Administration was commended by each of the speakers, from different standpoints.

Gen. Sickles began his address by analyzing the Cuban military situation, which, he said, was unfavorable to Spain. "The war is as far from settlement now," he said, "as it was in 1868. It is time to end it now. Civilization, patriotism, and humanity demand that we shall do all we can to aid in its settlement. But when I say this, I do not reflect upon the manner in which President Cleveland has handled the difficult problem of our responsibility. I simply call attention to a new aspect which it now presents.

"The message of the President to Congress, as it bears upon the Cuban question, is perfectly satisfactory, to my judgment, as an ardent friend of the patriot cause. We have frequently heard it referred to as favorable to Spain and hostile to Cuban independence. I do not so understand it. I accept his assertions and his conclusions as honestly frendly to the Cubans. I am one of those who would have hesitated to advise President Cleveland to take any action during the past year which might have entangled the country in complications injurious to great diplomatic plans for the future, now happily realized in the signing of the arbitration treaty.

"A year ago the President found it necessary to throw down the gauntlet to the most powerful nation of Europe in the assertion of the Monroe doctrine. The challenge affected the Cuban affair as it affected the affairs of the South American republics which are yet tied by tradition if not by allegiance to the countries of Europe. It would have been improvident statesmanship indeed to involve ourselves in new controversies while so grave a question was pending. To-day we have issued triumphantly from our great debate with England, with the acquiescence of Europe and amid the joy of the world. Why shall not Cuba now share the glory of this new rainbow of peace?

"By the triumphant assertion of the Monroe doctrine we have said that no foreign power shall interfere in the disputes of the Western Hemisphere. Do we mean by this that we stand to indorse Spain in her misrule of Cuba? We mean, on the contrary, that we acknowledge and accept our duty to intervene, and we will intervene when the occasion is right. The time is at hand."

Gen. Sickles then read extracts from the President's message, from which he inferred that it is the President's intention to compel the immediate settlement of the Cuban question.

William E. Rogers, in the beginning of his address, reviewed Cuban history for the purpose of showing that Spain is not solely to blame for the turbulence of the Cuban people, and continued:

"Before armed intervention to stay the effusion of blood in Cuba, upon the ground of humanity, is determined upon, the question should be most carefully considered as to how much of our own blood must be shed to stay the shedding of the blood of others.

"But these considerations should not deter us if, after a reasonable length of time it shall be demonstrated beyond doubt that Spain cannot suppress the rebellion; that it has, in the language of President Cleveland, 'degenerated into a merciless war of extermination,' and that all proffers of peaceful mediation by our Government have been rejected.

"I do not think that that time has yet come. The reports appear to be true that the resources of the insurgents are so far spent that they cannot hold out much longer except in the most desultory way.

"Apparently the Spanish Government and people are willing to accord many reforms in the administration of Cuban affairs, and may be induced to yield all those heretofore indicated, as soon as they shall be able to do so consistently with their dignity. It is rumored that even more radical concessions are becoming the subject of consideration, that is, the bringing about a condition of affairs similar to that between England and Canada, the substantial autonomy of the island subject to the nominal suzerainty of Spain.

"It appears possible, if not likely, that the Cuban leaders will accept this solution if general amnesty is decreed and certain pecuniary concessions made which they consider themselves justified in demanding by reason of the military successes they have secured, and the ability they show to prolong the struggle. At all events, let us hope so for the present.

"It seems to me that the policy and the action of our National Administration in this most perplexing matter have been guided by extreme wisdom, good faith, and forbearance, as was that of Gen. Grant's administration under similar circumstances, twenty-odd years ago.

"It has urged its good offices and peaceful mediation, and stands ready at any time to take such action as may be justifiable looking to the termination of the conflict, even to the extreme extent of guaranteeing the fulfillment by Spain of promised reforms in Cuba.

"I do not see how this country can better perform its moral and international obligations than to sustain the President and Secretary Olney in the policy they have pursued in the past and marked out for the future. As Mr. Cleveland said in his last message, 'deferring the choice of ways and methods (of possible intervention) until the time for action arrives, we should make them depend upon the precise conditions then existing; and they should not be determined upon without giving careful heed to every consideration involving our honor and interest, or the international duty we owe to Spain. Until we face the contingencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents imperatively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting our obedience to the requirements of public law and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of nations.'"

Fire in the Leland Castle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The old Leland Castle was again visited by fire this afternoon. The fire destroyed three rooms in the famous old building, and water did much damage in the lower part of the house. The damage to the building is about $2,500. The building is owned by Adrian Iselin, Jr. It is insured. The contents mostly belong to Mrs. Morse, who conducts a private school in the building. Her damaged property is also insured.

In Favor of Fuller Discussion.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday resolutions were passed in favor of a petition to the Legislature asking that the time for the filing of the final report on the Greater New York charter be extended.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. Winslow. E. & W.
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

POUCHER—SCHERR.—At the Church of the Transfiguration, Wednesday

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $3,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R.R.CO.
Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds.

The American and Foreign Committees, representing holders of the above bonds, have received deposits of more than 96 per cent. of the entire issue. Decrees of foreclosure of the First Mortgage upon the Western Division of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad have been entered, and it is expected that the road will be sold at an early day. Upon such sale the American and Foreign Committees will act in concert for the protection of the bonds deposited with them.

The American Committee will, in accordance with previous advertisements, continue to receive deposits of the above bonds with the State Trust Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York City, and the Shawmut National Bank, Boston, upon the payment of $50 per bond until January 14, 1897, after which date no further bonds will be received. Bonds not deposited with the committees up to that date will not be entitled to share in the protection afforded by the committees at the sale or otherwise.

Dated New York, December 31, 1896.

FRANCIS S. BANGS,
J. G. McCULLOUGH,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
G. J. WETZLAR,
WILLIAM BASSET,
Committee.

NEW YORK, January 9th, 1897.

To the Holders of

Kings County Elevated Railway Co.
First Mortgage Bonds,
AND
Fulton Elevated Railway Co.
First Mortgage Bonds.

At the request of holders of a large amount of the above Bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests.

Bondholders will please send to any member of the Committee their names and addresses and the amount of their holdings, and they will be duly advised of any action that may be taken looking to their protection.

AUGUST BELMONT, 23 Nassau St.
WM. A. READ, 16 Nassau St.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, 65 Cedar St.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent of States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FREDK L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-four 44-100 dollars ($59,854.44). The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York at New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 15th day of January, 1897.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice-President.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow and irregular. Call money, 1½ to 2 per cent.

Much interest centred yesterday in the annual meeting of the Sugar Trust. Wall Street, in advance, had an abundance of cheerful information. There was to be an extra cash dividend. There was to be an inspiriting statement of the property's financial status. There were to be other encouraging things. None of them came. The Sugar Trust shareholders met, heard some perfunctory remarks, adjourned. This was all.

***

Sugar Trust stock was, of course, kept active in the day's speculative business. It opened with buoyancy. It closed drooping. About 25,000 shares were dealt in, equal to nearly a third of the total of transactions in all other stocks quoted.

***

There are indications that the fight between the Sugar Trust and its coffee trade opponents may not last a long time. It is certain that efforts are afoot to try to bring about a settlement of the existing differences and disturbances. It may not be successful. But important interests largely interested seem confident of a satisfactory outcome.

***

Meanwhile it may be deemed wise—for tactical reasons—to have the war continue, on the surface at least, to show all the severity that has been credited to it. Even fights begun in the courts may be kept up, pressed vigorously. But the speculators who trust such surface signs are not as astute as the dollars they risk ought to make them.

***

This pending Sugar Trust deal is one of a half dozen disturbing factors in the current stock market situation, though not one of them really has any lasting gravity in it. What seems deplorable to-day may change into cheerfulness over night.

***

Much the most apparently serious phases of market conditions are chiefly bear inventions. Burlington and Quincy Railroad stock has lately exemplified this. Lies about that property have fairly crowded Wall Street, and the stockholder who has believed one-half of what he has heard about Burlington could hardly fail to be demoralized—though 90 per cent. of the circulating tales have been downright inventions. The popular bear fashion of characterizing Burlington as "a second Atchison" suggests something of the free-and-easy buccaneer ways that have come into fashion.

***

Another flagrant instance of the readiness of stock-jobbing speculators to invent falsehoods which they hope may prove influential is presented by rumors lately put afloat concerning the affairs of the United States Rubber Company. It has been baldly represented that because of the recent adoption of a dividend-paying policy, disturbances have developed in the relations of important inside interests. One specific allegation has had it that important connections at New Haven were ranged in opposition to this policy, and were intent upon sundering relations with the company.

This particular series of lies can be fully disposed of. No foundation ever existed to base them on. The New Haven properties identified with the company, and the controllers of those properties are not only not arrayed against the management, but they are in full accord with it. This statement can be taken in its most positive and sweeping sense. The authority for it is absolute, and superior to every stock-jobbing misrepresentation.

***

Outside of the manoeuvres of a few bear traders, little appears in the stock market at the moment of special interest, though stocks are so strongly held that a sudden revival of activity need not be surprising.

***

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1925, closed ⅛ higher. There were no sales.

***

In State bonds, $12,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61⅜@61¾.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil.....	½	Gen'l Electric	½
Brooklyn Union Gas..3		Long Island	½
C., C., C. & St. L...	½	N. J. Central	1¼
Consol. Gas	1⅛	Pullman Car	½
Den. & R. G. pf.....	½	St. P. & Duluth	1½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sugar refs	⅝	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Tobacco	½	Met. Traction	½
Col., H. V. & Tol..1		Wheel. & L. E. pf...	3½
Illinois Steel 2			

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

C. & O., R. & D., 1st cn. 1	L. & N., N. O. & Mob. 2d. 2¾
C., B. & Q., D. Div. 4s. 2½	Standard R. & T..... 1½

BONDS DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & Tol. 6s. 2 Oregon Imp. con. t. r. 1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $106,551,633; balances, $5,751,490; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $894,641.

Money on call in London at 1½@2½ per cent., closing at 2@2½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 3@3⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull and steady. Posted rates unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87⅛@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19¾ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—25c discount to par.

***

The time department of the money market is showing less activity than either the call or commercial paper branch. Each day sees an increase in the supply without much change in the demand. Said a bank officer yesterday:

"There is very little profit in loaning money for ninety days at 2½ per cent. When you take into consideration that a great deal of the money held by the New York banks belongs to out-of-town institutions and draws interest while it is left in our hands, you will understand why 2½ per cent. money is unprofitable.

"And this leads up to the question of needed reforms. If the country banks were obliged to keep all of their reserve in their own vaults, they would not be constantly shouldering their surpluses on New York and drawing therefrom more interest than they could ordinarily get. And if these banks kept their money at home there would not be great quantities of it in New York to put rates down where they now are."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally a fraction higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅝, to 97¼; Reading, ¼, to 18¾; St. Paul, ¼, to 76⅝, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 50¾. Declined—Erie, ¼, to 15⅛; Illinois Central, ¼, to 95¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 57½ and Pennsylvania at 53⅛. British consols advanced ⅛, to 111 11-16, for money, and 111⅞ for the account. India Council bills were allotted at 15 932d per rupee. In Paris rentes sold at 102f 40c. Exchange on London at 25f 22c.

***

London's speculative diffidence does not seem to be confined to the American department. According to stock-market reports, there is very little doing in any of the shares on the London Stock Exchange. Small business is the rule there as well as in New York. The American list continues dull but firm. The support comes almost entirely from investment buying. Apart from the transactions for arbitrage account there is no speculative interest in Americans.

New York houses with London connections report that they, too, are executing orders for investment account in securities unlisted in London. The buying is mostly in gilt-edged bonds, the foreigners fighting shy of any but well-known issues.

A BULL WHO DOESN'T DODGE.

Mr. Thomas H. Bolmer of the Stock Exchange house of Prince & Whitely said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES in discussing market conditions:

"To my way of thinking we are just on the threshhold of a bull movement in prices. The market is accumulating strength daily. And all of its influences are gradually uniting on the bull side.

"The big men of Wall Street—the men who lead every movement in stocks—are, I believe, all preparing for an advance. While Congress is in session they are not putting prices up. If the market had its advance now it would be open to attack. Some more jingo talk would be started in Washington, and would be used to break stocks. The manipulators do not want this. They want a clear path for the advance. And they are doing their buying slowly and quietly and without effect on prices.

"Until Congress gets ready to go home, or until it gets so close to that time that it will be obliged to pay strict attention to necessary business, I do not think we will see any extraordinary movement in prices. But when the danger of Congressional foolishness is out of the way, the stock market will begin its upward movement. That is all that is holding things back.

"The quiet buying that is now going on is shown by the strong undertone of the market. It is easy to put stocks up, and they do not go down without a great effort on the part of the bears. There is a gradual absorption of stocks by the large operators.

"One thing is quite evident. The public have no stocks. They are sold out. The small traders are all bearish and are carrying lines of shorts. When these two factors are in conjunction the time is ripe for an upward movement.

"I do not think the market will wait to see any improvement in business. It never does. Wall Street always discounts such improvement, and when it comes prices are high and the public come in to buy stocks. Then is the time to sell. Just at present every one believes in the betterment that is coming. And Wall Street has no reason to depart from its usual custom now. It will soon begin to discount the future.

"There can be no doubt of the excellent natural conditions existing nor of the trade activity that will develop in the Spring. We always have good business just at that time of the year, and this Spring there is more reason for it than ever before. There is nothing standing in the way now but the present Congress. That will soon go out of existence. Then we may have an extra session of the new one to fix the tariff. I do not think that probable, but if it does happen, I do not see why it should be used as a bearish argument.

"Legislation to increase the revenues of the country is certainly not a disaster. We have had tariff legislation in the past, and it has had a bad effect on business; but it has been agitation for smaller revenues. There is reason why that should create apprehension. But when it is a question of increasing the revenues, there is no reason why it should bring about any hesitation in business.

"I am a bull on the active stocks to ten points above present prices. I think the advance will come very shortly, and will be a steady one when it comes. Once get out of the way the danger of more foolishness in Washington, and there will be nothing to stop the market's upward movement."

ANOTHER CHICAGO "SECURITY."

"Just how to regard the situation in Metropolitan Elevated securities," remarks last Monday's Chicago Evening Post, "appears to be a matter difficult to determine. Judging from the haste to unload both stocks and bonds, there would seem to be a very general opinion that the best point from which to regard the situation is a point on the outside. Hence the scramble for place outside the circle of ownership. The result was as might have been expected. Where both quotations fell a point or two Saturday, they dropped as if shot down an elevator shaft to-day. Bonds which closed at 49, the lowest point of the day Saturday, were considered dear enough to-day at 40, and even at that price the only purchasers to amount to anything were those who had sold short before the collapse occurred and who took advantage of the opportunity to pocket their winnings.

"Big as was the drop in the price of bonds, the quotation for shares fared relatively even worse. A drop of 9 points in the price of bonds represented but the vanishing of a little over 20 per cent. of the valuation, according to Saturday's figures, but stocks, which closed on Saturday at 8½, dropped to-day, by a succession of bounds, from 7, the opening price, to 4, or a fall of over 50 per cent. from the previous figure. In plain English this would mean that the valuation put on the shares of the Metropolitan Company Saturday—namely, $1,200,000 for the $15,000,000 of stock—was to-day reduced to $600,000 for the same collateral.

"How soon this $600,000 will vanish is already a matter of speculation. That it exists elsewhere than on paper is already challenged, and certainly to the investor, even at its present quotation, it cannot be said to offer any great inducement.

"The exact terms on which the inevitable reorganization will be based is still an unknown quantity. Unlike the Alley 'L' Road, where many stockholders were induced to invest their money in the ordinary shares by reason of the favorable showing made by the company, the ordinary stockholders of Metropolitan 'L' have no ground on which they can claim anything more than an equity on paper in the enterprise.

"The bonds of the concern fully represent every dollar invested in its construction, if not more, and as the road has already proved its inability to meet its self-imposed liabilities in the shape of interest on bonds, it rests only with the bondholders to say what they will do with the property. As an enterprise with undeniably good prospects, especially when the loop line shall be finished, it is open to question whether the bondholders would not be justified in taking the bull by the horns at the present crisis and placing the securities of the concern on an honest basis by wiping out the ordinary shares, which never really contributed one cent to the property and never represented anything more than a prospective value.

"The $15,000,000 represented in bonds could then be divided into ordinary and preferred shares to suit the individual holders, and would certainly place the property on a sounder financial basis for future development."

NORMAL ACTIVITY IS DUE.

Messrs. Watson & Gibson crystallize telling facts in this terse paragraph in their current letter to customers:

"The varying proportions of new issues of securities each year in London are a very good index to the degree of speculative activity. In 1887 they were £98,066,000, in 1888 £160,149,000, in 1889 £189,436,000, and in 1890 (interrupted in the Autumn by the Baring panic) £142,563,000. Then began falling proportions—in 1891 £104,504,910, in 1892 £81,137,100, and in 1893 £40,141,188. Then came the rising of the tide again, the issues in 1894 being £91,834,505, in 1895 £104,690,104, and in 1896 £152,806,792.

"This record encourages us to believe that with us the tide must be about ready to turn. We have issued almost no new securities for three years. No new enterprises have been started, and it is about time for a renewal of the normal amount of new industrial activity."

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

The Chattanooga Tradesman's correspondents at the manufacturing centres of the South report the quiet business that is usual at this season, with favorable indication for the early opening of an active Spring trade.

In the east-the iron and steel market presents encouraging features. Some large sales of steel rails have been made since the reduction in prices, and a number of orders for foundry irons have been placed in New York. At Chicago the local bank failures and disturbances in the steel pool have affected the market unfavorably. The trouble continues with the billet pool, and low prices are quoted in the Bessemer billet market. The market for Southern iron is fair, and the output is soon to be increased by the starting up of idle mills and furnaces. The most striking feature of the Southern iron trade is the remarkable development of the export business during the past six months. The Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company sold on Jan. 9 5,000 tons of iron to Antwerp, Bremen, Genoa, and Rotterdam.

Lumber is moving more freely, and an increase in demand is expected immediately after the annual meeting of the associations, as dealers will then begin stocking their yards for Spring requirements.

The textile trade is quiet, but several important new companies have been organized during the week.

SECURITIES LISTED.

The Stock Exchange has added the following securities to its regular quotation lists:

Manhattan Railway—$282,000 additional consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. coupon gold bonds, Nos. 23,901 to 24,182 inclusive, making total amount listed $24,182,000, Nos. 1 to 24,182 inclusive. Of previous listings $117,000 of bonds have been withdrawn and canceled, leaving amount on list $24,065,000.

Louisville and Nashville—$3,258,000 4½ per cent gold mortgage bonds, (reduced from 6 per cent. and so stamped,) Nos. 1 to 50 inclusive, 3,793 to 7,000 inclusive.

Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern—$842,000 additional first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds of 1908, Nos. 1,148 to 1,260 inclusive, 1,289 to 1,311 inclusive, 1,319 to 1,372 inclusive, 3,444 to 3,569 inclusive, 3,573 to 3,576 inclusive, and 3,653 to 3,674 inclusive, making total amount listed to date $1,031,000, Nos. 1 to 170, 259 to 263, 479 to 484, 578 to 596, 598 to 1,000, 1,026 and 1,027, 1,089 to 1,260, 1,289 to 1,311, 1,319 to 1,372, 3,419 to 3,569, 3,573 to 3,576, 3,653 to 3,674 inclusive.

Green Bay and Western—$2,500,000 capital stock, $600,000 debenture certificates, Series A, Nos. 1 to 600 inclusive, and $7,000,000 debenture certificates, Series B, Nos. 1 to 7,000 inclusive. This company is successor, under reorganization, of the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad Company.

Central Pacific—$1,323,000 Central Pacific Railroad Company of California first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds of 1898, Series F, G, H, and I, be deducted from the amount on the regular list and added to the "special" list as "Government stamped bonds of 1898." Also that $3,997,000 Central Pacific Railroad Company of California first mortgage 6 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds of 1897, Series E, extended to Jan. 1, 1898, at 5 per cent., be admitted to the list. Of these bonds $3,210,000, included in Nos. 1 to 4,000, will be placed upon the "regular" list, and $787,000 on the "special" list as Central Pacific first mortgage bonds, Series E extended, "Government stamped."

City of New York—$4,039,502 consolidated gold bonds and stock of the City of New York, represented by the following:

New York City 3½ per cent. of 1910.		$300,000
" " "	1911.	1,206,502
" " "	1912.	458,000
" " "	1916.	1,025,000
" " "	1925.	50,000
" " "	1926.	1,000,000
Total.....		$4,039,502

In the application to the New York Stock Exchange presented by Brown Brothers & Co., it was stated that these securities were already quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

WALL STREET TALK.

There are rumors that ex-Attorney General Moloney of Illinois is coming to New York to establish a law office.

***

Boston's boom in copper stocks shows some signs of being close to a culmination, for the present, at least.

***

The Philadelphia rumor regarding foreign inquiry for steel billets is said to refer to negotiations between the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the Russian Government for billets for Siberian railroad work.

***

The long interest in Tennessee Coal and Iron is quietly accumulating.

***

There is a noticeable increase in activity in Missouri Pacific. The Street is full of bull points on the stock which seem a trifle too official.

***

Omaha dividend talk is growing less effective. Only 400 shares were traded in yesterday.

***

There were evidences of a covering movement in Manhattan in the early dealings yesterday.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian A. Muller & Son sold yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

66 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $100 each, 83¾.

35 shares New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, $100 each, 123¼.

13 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company 7 per cent., guaranteed, $100 each, 167.

40 shares Standard Oil Trust, $100 each, 262¾.

20 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, $50 each, 165¾.

40 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each, 93¾.

8 shares Lenox Building Loan Company, 6 prepaid shares, 2 cumulative shares, $100 each, $70 1-4.

10 shares Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, prefered, $100 each, 52.

$10,000 Kansas City and Omaha Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, (Central Trust Company certificates,) first assessment paid, 28.

150 shares Citizens' Gas Company of Bridgeport, Conn., (hypothecated,) $25 each, $700 lot.

2 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 301.

83 shares National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $25 each, 127¾.

120 shares Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, $25 each, 151.

20 shares Old Corner Wall Paper Company of Springfield, Mass., (hypothecated,) $50 lot.

300 shares Quicksilver Mining Company preferred, $100 each, 10.

$5,000 Newburg Electric Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, due 1944, coupons May and November, $500 each, 97½.

$10,000 Etna Coal and Iron Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1945, August, 1896, coupons on, (hypothecated,) 8.

$2,000 Southern Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1904, coupons January and July, 80⅝.

30 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, 296.

$8,000 Duluth Transfer Railway Company first mortgage thirty-year 6 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1921, coupons January and July, January, 1896, coupons on, (hypothecated,) 50.

$8,000 Duluth Transfer Railway Company first mortgage thirty-year 6 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1921, coupons January and July, January, 1896, coupons on, (hypothecated,) 50.

$12,000 Duluth Transfer Railway Company first mortgage thirty-year 6 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1921, coupons January and July, July, 1896, coupons on, (subject to bondholders' agreement dated March 27, 1896, (hypothecated,) 50.

100 shares Standard Oil Trust, $100 each, 262½.

50 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 183.

20 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, 297½.

500 shares Kruse & Murphy Manufacturing Company, (hypothecated.) $100 each, $25 lot.

1 share United Oil Company, $100, 5.

173 shares United States Rubber Company preferred, $100 each, 73.

32 shares United States Rubber Company common, $100 each, 30.

$5,000 Eureka Springs Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due February, 1933, interest February and August, 70.

$34,000 Elmira Municipal Improvement Company first consolidated mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, due 1942, interest April and October, 31.

$2,550 scrip of the Elmira Municipal Improvement Company for coupons funded Oct. 1, 1893, April and Oct. 1, 1894, 20.

$850 certificate New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company for coupons funded October, 1895, and April, 1896, from bonds of the Elmira Municipal Improvement Company, 20.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	195	195	195
1st week Jan.....	$15,483	$18,829	$16,099
From July 1.....	609,721	915,160	802,798
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	173	173
1st week Jan.....	$9,403	$8,082	$6,135
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE AND ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	372	372	372
1st week Jan.....	$20,483	$21,984	$20,031
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,936	4,990	4,987
1st week Jan.....	$319,000	$355,000	$304,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week Jan.....	$11,000	$14,000	$8,000
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,567	1,567	1,567
1st week Jan.....	$224,819	$207,905	$179,343
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage.	331	331	331
1st week Jan.....	$14,395	$14,808	$17,682
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage.	1,223	1,223	1,223
1st week Jan.	$82,700	$84,900	$97,000
From July 1.....	2,776,180	2,811,249	2,843,100

ALBANY RAILWAY for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings. ..	187,357	131,981	122,196
Operating ex.....	84,435	83,921	85,240
Net earnings	52,942	48,060	36,956
Other income	496	424	186
Other icnome	490	424	186
Total income	53,432	48,484	37,142
Fixed charges	18,703	21,457	22,577
Surplus.	34,729	27,027	14,563

The general balance sheet shows:

Assets—Cost of road and equipment, $2,305,592; supplies on hand, $24,191; due by companies and individuals, $66,498; cash on hand, $9,264; total, $2,405,546.

Liabilities—Capital stock, common, $1,672,432; funded debt, $530,000; loans and bills payable, $121,000; interest on funded debt due and accrued, $1,013; due for wages and supplies, $11,810; due companies and individuals on open accounts, $1,674; bond and mortgage, Troy Railway, $5,000; profit and loss, (surplus,) $47,716; total, $2,405,546.

LEHIGH VALLEY for the year ended Nov. 30—

Gross earnings ...	19,514,660	18,564,454	17,330,594
Operating ex. ...	14,583,657	14,028,453	13,320,829
Net earnings	4,931,003	4,536,001	4,009,765
Other income	076,158	990,915	1,036,053
Total	5,607,161	5,526,916	5,045,818
Fixed charges	5,157,398	4,884,074	4,918,748
Surplus.	449,763	642,842	127,070

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for November—

Gross earnings ...	476,596	450,972	383,642
Operating ex.	313,951	299,235	272,416
Net earnings	162,645	151,737	111,226
From July 1—			
Gross earnings ...	4,161,177	4,037,139	3,685,343
Operating ex.	2,946,170	2,860,040	2,694,661
Net earnings	1,215,007	1,177,099	990,682

Duluth & Iron Range from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1896: Gross earnings, $1,952,060; other earnings, $31,626; total, $1,983,686; deduct operating expenses, $1,061,456; balance, $922,230; interest on bonds, $537,716; surplus, $384,514; deduct rentals and improvements, $17,827; final surplus, $366,687.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway has declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable Feb. 1. Transfer books will close Jan. 23 and reopen Feb. 2.

—The Columbus (Ohio) Street Railway Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent., payable Feb. 1. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 22 to 31, inclusive.

—The Central Trust Company of New York reminds holders of the preferred and common stock of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company that, under the privilege of subscribing to the common stock of the proposed new corporation, the second cash payment of 20 per cent. will be due and payable on Jan. 15, being $150 on each one hundred shares of old preferred stock, and $50 on each one hundred shares of old common stock.

FINANCIAL.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Preferred and Common Stock.

Under the privilege of subscribing to the Common Stock of the proposed new corporation on the terms heretofore announced, the second cash payment of 20 per cent. will be due and payable on January 15th, being $150 on each 100 shares of Old Preferred Stock and $50 on each 100 shares of Old Common Stock.

Payments so made will be indorsed on Central Trust Company receipts issued under the agreement of Oct. 10, 1896.

New York, January 13, 1897.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.

Celluloid Stock.
N. Y. Air Brake Stock.
Hudson River Telephone Stock.
Michigan Penisular Car Com. Stock.
City Railway Bonds of New York.
New York Biscuit Bonds.
Pennsylvania Coal Stock.
Equitable Gas Stock.
American Surety Stock.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York.
New York, January 12th, 1897.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank held to-day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John Arbuckle,	Russell Sage,
Henry C. Hulbert,	Randolph W. Townsend,
Edward H. Perkins, Jr.,	
Edward A. Price,	Edward Townsend,
James R. Plum,	Edward Van Volkenburgh,
Edward C. Blum,	Antony Wallach.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Edward H. Perkins, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Russell Sage was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Hide and Leather National Bank of New York.
New York, January 13th, 1897.
At a meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held on Tuesday, Jan. 12th, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors: Hon. Chas. A. Schieren, Dick S. Ramsay, Thos. Keck, Geo. F. Perkins, Richard Young, Eugene G. Blackford, A. Aug. Healy, S. P. Mendel, William G. Hoopie, John J. Lapham, William L. Moffatt.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held Jan. 13th, Mr. D. S. Ramsay was elected President, Hon. Chas. A. Schieren was elected 1st Vice President, and Thos. Keck was elected 2d Vice President, all unanimously.
CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Lincoln National Bank.
New York, January 13, 1897.
At the annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, held January 12th, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

THOMAS L. JAMES,
ALFRED VAN SANTVOORD,
WILLIAM B. GRACE,
NOAH DAVIS,
MATTHEW C. D. BORDEN,
H. WALTER WEBB,
CHARLES C. CLARKE,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
JAMES D. LAYNG,
FREDERICK W. VANDERBILT,

and for Inspectors of Election:

CHARLES F. JAMES and
EBEN E. OLCOTT.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Thomas L. James was re-elected President, and Alfred Van Santvoord Vice President, both unanimously.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK.
Fifth Ave. and 42d St.
New York, Jan. 12, 1897.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Joseph Fox,	Charles Reed,
Daniel T. Hoag,	Jacob W. Mack,
John H. Watson,	Max J. Lissauer,
William L. Skidmore,	Thomas P. Fiske,
John S. Foster,	Simeon Ford,
Myer S. Isaacs,	Lewis Seasongood,
	D. H. Rowland.

As Inspectors of Election:
Henry S. Herrman,
N. Shiverick,
Herman Mendel.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Joseph Fox was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. D. H. Rowland was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1897.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders held on the 12th inst, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

James M. Constable,	Darius O. Mills,
Chas. D. Leverich,	John L. Riker,
George H. Byrd,	J. Kennedy Tod,
James Moir,	Ebenezer S. Mason,
Gustav Amsinck,	John Crosby Brown,
Anson W. Hard,	Henry C. Swords.
Henry B. Laidlaw,	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. Ebenezer S. Mason was unanimously re-elected President, Mr. Richard B. Ferris was unanimously re-elected Vice President, and Mr. John L. Riker was unanimously re-elected Second Vice President.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank.
New York, Jan. 13, 1897.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held on the 12th inst., the following-ndmed gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Francis A. Palmer,	George C. Clarke,
Francis P. Furnald,	John W. Condit,
Hudson Hoagland,	Seth E. Thomas,
George L. Whitman,	William B. Putney,
Arthur T. J. Rice,	George J. Ferry,
Andrew Mills,	Eugene Britton;
David S. Walton,	

and Peter Cumming, J. A. Geissenheimer, and James G. Johnson were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. Francis A. Palmer was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Hudson Hoagland Vice President.
A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

The German-American Bank.
New York, January 12th, 1897.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

Philip Bissinger,	Robert Reutter,
Theodore Dreier,	Samuel M. Schafer,
L. F. Dommerich,	Herm. Stutzer,
J. F. Fredericks,	Casimir Tag,
Antonio Gonzalez,	Edward N. Taller,
Marcellus Hartley,	Charles Unger,

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT FROM

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company

For the fiscal year ended November 30th, 1896.

January 12th, 1897.

The results of the operations of the different railways comprising the Lehigh Valley Railroad System for the past year are as shown below.

The total tonnage for the fiscal year ended November 30th, 1896, as compared with the previous year, was as follow

Total Tonnage Over Road in Tons of 2,000 Pounds:

	1896.	1895.	Differences
Anthracite coal, 1896	11,534,354		
Bituminous coal and coke, 1896	810,086		
Miscellaneous freights, 1896	6,520,576		
Total, 1896	18,875,308		
Anthracite coal, 1895		12,045,368	*510,514
Bituminous coal and coke, '95		456,194	*362,744
Miscellaneous freights, 1895		5,857,625	*662,951
Total, 1895		18,359,187	*516,181

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Number of passengers carried, 1896	5,020,864		
Number of passengers carried one mile, 1896	126,179,711		
Number of passengers carried, 1895		4,748,037	*272,827
Number of passengers carried one mile, 1895		118,282,636	*7,897,075

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEAR 1896.

The transportation earnings of the past year, compared with those of 1895, were as follows:

	1896.	1895.	Increase.
From coal, 1896	$8,623,578.81		
From miscellaneous freight, 1896	7,472,104.26		
From passengers, 1896	2,556,335.68		
From express and mail, 1896	340,082.10		
From other items, 1896	522,364.82		
Total, 1896	$19,514,660.17		
From coal, 1895		$8,470,859.32	*$152,719.49
From miscellaneous freight, 1895	6,849,062.24		*623,042.02
From passengers, 1895	2,316,540.33		*239,995.35
From express and mail, 1895	281,795.71		*58,286.39
From other items, 1895	646,196.56		†123,882.24
Total, 1895	$18,564,454.16		*$950,208.01

*Increase. †Decrease.

Transportation earnings as stated	$19,514,660.17
Operating expenses	14,583,657.79
	$4,931,002.38
Add net receipts from other transportation lines operated conjointly with Lehigh Valley Railroad	193,679.80
Net earnings	$5,124,682.18
Less balance of interest account, loss on Lehigh Valley Transportation Company and Morris Canal, and State taxes	673,366.26
	$4,451,315.92
Add income from other sources	482,479.33
Net available income	$4,933,795.25
From which deduct interest on funded debt and fixed rental of leased lines	4,484,032.50
Surplus	$449,762.75

The details of above items of operating expenses are supplied in a table appended to the report.

The balance to credit of profit and loss account Nov. 30, 1895, was... $7,672,712.93

To which add:

Surplus earnings for 1896, as stated	449,762.75
Premium and profit on bonds sold, less balance of old accounts written off	2,451.56
	$8,124,927.24

From which deduct—

Interest on Lehigh Valley Coal Company bonds assumed by this company	590,650.00
Leaving a balance to credit of profit and loss account Nov. 30, 1896	$7,534,277.24

The monthly publication of the results of the business of this company and of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company will be begun with the current fiscal year. The English system of annual examination of the company's accounts by public accountants is also under consideration by a committee of the Board of Directors.

The total tonnage of anthracite coal for the year, as compared with that of 1895, fell off about 3,250,000 tons, of which this company lost about 500,000 tons. The better rates obtained in the latter part of the year produced an undiminished net revenue from that source, notwithstanding the loss in tonnage.

The tonnage of miscellaneous freight shows an increase of 662,951 tons as compared with the previous year, and of $623,042 of revenue.

E. P. WILBUR, President.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - 1,100,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business.
Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Interest on Deposits Subject to Check.

OFFICERS.

George W. Young, - - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, - Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock.
William Babcock, Gustav E. Kissel,
Dumont Clarke, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Charlton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon, Lewis May,
David Dows, Jr., Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, William W. Richards,
James J. Hill, James Timpson,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, George W. Young.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.

6 Per Cent.

Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposes of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, } Committee.
EDWIN F. ATKINS.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

New York, December 14, 1896.

LOST—WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE Co. Stock Certificates,

No. 294, dated Jan. 16, 1873, for 1 share in name of J. Parmly.

No. 303, dated April 16, 1873, for 1 share in name of Geo. F. Gray.

No. 309, dated May 3, 1873, for 1 share in name of Chas. H. Willcox.

All persons are warned against negotiating same, as transfer has been stopped, and new certificates applied for.

J. PARMLY, Secretary.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	155	150	Adams Express	154	154	154	154	
13¾	14½	200	American Cotton Oil	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
55	56	420	Am. Cotton Oil pf	55	55	55	55	
109	111	2,808	American Express	110	110	110	110	
13¼	13½	50	American Spirits Mfg.	13¼	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
28½	29¼	50	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	
111⅜	112	25,125	American Sugar Refs	112⅜	113⅛	111¾	111¾	
109	111	50	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	101	102	101	102	
85	90	22	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	90	90	90	90	
78½	79	1,216	American Tobacco	79⅛	79⅝	78¼	78¼	
14	14½	130	Am. Tobacco pf	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
23⅜	23⅞	1,450	At., T. & S.F. all in.pd.	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	
¾	1	1,000	At., T. & S. F. pf	¾	¾	¾	¾	
15¾	16¼	325	Atlantic & Pacific	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	
11⅞	11⅞	620	Baltimore & Ohio	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
18⅝	19	100	Bay State Gas	16½	16½	16	16	
88½	90	280	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	89	89	88	88	
	65	50	Brooklyn Union Gas	19	19	19	19	
44	44½	320	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.pf.	88	88	88	88	
17½	17⅝	1,116	Canada Southern	58	58	58	58	
71⅞	72	7,714	Chesapeake & Ohio	44¾	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
75⅝	75¾	7,880	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	
74½	74⅝	8,637	Chicago Gas	72⅝	72⅝	72	72	
130¾	131	25	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	75½	76	75⅝	75⅝	
103⅛	103¼	715	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	74⅝	74⅝	74⅜	74⅜	
155	155	40	Chi. & Northwestern	104⅝	105	104⅝	104⅝	
67⅛	67⅜	1,925	Chi. & Northw. pf	154	154	153	153	
28	29	200	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	67⅝	67⅝	67¼	67¼	
23	24	110	C., C., C. & St. Louis	28½	28½	28½	28½	
3	4¼	10	Colorado Fuel & Iron	24	24	24	24	
16⅛	16½	325	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	4½	4½	4½	4½	
141½	142	1,340	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	
111	111¼	1,248	Consolidated Gas Co.	141	142¾	141	142	
42	42½	200	Delaware & Hudson	111½	111⅞	111¼	111¼	
103¾	104	53	Denver & R. G. pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	
14⅝	15	800	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	104	104	104	104	
33	34	310	Erie	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
19	22	120	Erie 1st pf	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	
66	68½	35	Erie 2d pf	20	20	20	20	
33⅜	33⅝	1,260	Erie Tel. & Tel	66	66	66	66	
92½	93½	210	General Electric	88⅝	89	88⅝	89	
32	33½	897	Illinois Central	93⅛	93⅝	93⅛	93⅝	
7¼	7⅝	150	Iowa Central	35	35	33	33	
23½	23⅞	20	Lacleda Gas	7½	7½	7½	7½	
151½	151⅞	50	Lake Shore	23	23	23	23	
52	55	200	Long Island	153	153	153	153	
40¼	40¾	1,725	Louisville & Nashvi.io	52¼	52½	52½	52½	
88	88½	2,825	Manhattan Con	49⅝	49¾	49	49	
109	110	100	Metropolitan Traction	88¼	89¼	87¾	87¾	
1¼	1⅜	200	Mexican National ctfs.	109	100	109	109	
18½	19½	100	Minneapolis & St. L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅞	14	1,250	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
20	20⅝	1,831	Missouri Pacific	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
164	167	15	Morris & Essex	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	
24	24½	100	National Lead Co	21	21	20¾	20¾	
88	89	10	National Lead Co. pf	164¼	164¼	164¼	164¼	
101¼	101½	155	New Jersey Central	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	
93⅝	94	318	New York Central	89½	89½	89½	89½	
11⅝	12¼	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	
	75	5	N.Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	93⅞	93¾	93⅞	93⅞	
120		46	N. Y., Lack. & West	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
24	24½	280	N. Y. Sus. & West. pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	
13½	14	212	Northern Pacific	120	120¼	120	120¼	
33	33¼	510	Northern Pacific pf	24	24	24	24	
14½	14¾	500	Ontario & Western	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
14		500	O.S.L. & U.N., all in.pd.	33¼	33¼	33	33	
24	24¼	225	Pacific Mail	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
26¾	26⅞	3,510	P. & R., all in. pd.	14½	14½	14½	14½	
166	170	10	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	
156	157	335	Pull. Pal. Car Co	27	26¾	26¾	26¾	
5	5½	24	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	168	166	166	166	
12¼	13½	16	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	155	155	155	155	
21½	22	800	St. Paul & Duluth	5	5	5	5	
49	49½	400	St. Paul & Omaha	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	
10½	10¾	270	Standard R. & T.	21½	22½	21½	22½	
13½	14	500	Southern Pacific	49½	49½	49½	49½	
9⅜	9¼	720	Southern Railway	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
27¼	27⅝	2,226	Southern Railway pf	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
28¼	28½	6,800	Tenn. Coal & Iron	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅞	7	5,444	Union Pacific	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
8¾	9½	100	United States Leather	28¼	28⅞	28¼	28¼	
61	61¼	3,430	U. S. Leather pf	7⅛	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	
24½	25	270	United States Rubber	9	9	9	9	
6⅝	6¾	400	Wabash	61¼	61¼	61	61¼	
16	16¼	300	Wabash pf	24⅜	24½	24⅜	24⅜	
83½	83⅝	500	Western Union Tel	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3¾	3⅞	7,210	Wheeling & Lake Erie	16	16	16	16	
11½	14	1,383	Wheeling & L. E. pf	88¾	83⅞	83½	83⅝	
				4	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	
Sales		115,623		16	16	14	14	

Silver.

64⅞	65¼	8,000	Bullion certificates	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
5,000 ... 74½
2,000 ... 74¾
Am Tobacco Co scrip
1,000 ... 72½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
18,000 ... 75
At, T & S F gen 4s
30,000 ... 80½
5,000 ... 80⅝
16,000 ... 80¾
1,000 ... 80¼
17,000 ... 80⅝
13,000 ... 80¾
Adjustment 4s
22,000 ... 44¾
2,000 ... 44⅝
24,000 ... 44⅝
2,000 ... 44½
Atlantic & Pacific inc
10,000 ... ⅝
9,000 ... ½
1,000 ... ½
5,000 ... ⅝
4,000 ... ⅝
Brooklyn Elev 1st
2,000 ... 74
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
10,000 ... 106⅞
Bklyn W & W Co 6s
4,000 ... 100
10,000 ... 100⅜
Bur, C R & N 1st
500 ... 105½
4,000s3 ... 106
Canada So 1st gtd
4,000 ... 108⅝
6,000 ... 108¾
Canada Southern 2d
5,000 ... 105½
Cent of N J gen 5s reg
3,000 ... 115½
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
1,000 ... 100½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
50,000 ... 74⅜
15,000 ... 74½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000 ... 109
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
10,000 ... 99¼
2,000 ... 99½
10,000 ... 99¼
2,000 ... 99¾
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
10,000 ... 97¼
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
1,000 ... 115½
Chi, B & Q, Denver Div 4s
8,000 ... 96½
Nebraska ext 4s
2,000 ... 99½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
9,000 ... 88
Chi, B & Q 5s S F
3,000 ... 104¼
Chi & East Ill 1st
6,000s20F ... 111½
Chi & East Ill gen 5s
3,000 ... 100
7,000 ... 100½
3,000 ... 100
Chicago & Erie 1st
1,000 ... 111¾
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
4,000 ... 41¾
4,000 ... 41½
20,000 ... 41¾
Chi & N W cons 7s
4,000 ... 140¾
Coupon gold 7s
1,000s20F ... 116¼
4,000 ... 116½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
12,000 ... 102¼
2,000 ... 102¼
Registered
15,000 ... 101½
5,000 ... 101½
20,000 ... 101¼
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
4,000 ... 94
Chi, St L & N O 5s
6,000s20F ... 118¾
C, St P, M & O cons
2,000 ... 128¾
Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs
1,000 ... 63¾
Cleve & Canton 1st
1,000 ... 63¾
Cleve, Cin, Chi & St L gen 4s
2,000 ... 88¼
Del & Hud Canal 7s
1,000 ... 132
Del & Hud Canal 1st 6s
1,000 ... 116
Del & Hud Canal 9s
1,000 ... 140
Del & Hud Canal coupon 6s
1,000 ... 118
Del & Hud Canal reg 6s
1,000 ... 118
Del & Hud Canal 7s
1,000 ... 132
Del & Hud Canal 1st 6s
1,000 ... 116
Del & Hud Canal 9s
1,000 ... 140
Del & Hud Canal coupon 6s
1,000 ... 118
Del & Hud Canal reg 6s
1,000 ... 118
Denver & Rio Grande 4s
2,000 ... 88¼
Det & Iron Range 1st
25,000 ... 100
5,000 ... 100¼
10,000 ... 100½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
15,000 ... 110½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
1,000 ... 105
Eliz, Lex & Big Sdy 5s
2,000 ... 100
Erie gen lien 3-4s
15,000 ... 63⅜
Erie 1st mortgage
4,000 ... 63½
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s
32,000 ... 102⅝
Kans Pac 1st cons, Tr Co certfs
16,000 ... 67½
7,000 ... 68
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
4,000 ... 93¾
2,000 ... 93½
L S & M So 2d reg
2,000 ... 118½
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
10,000 ... 117
Long Island con 5s
2,000s20F ... 116½
Louis & Nash, N O & Mob 2d
6,000 ... 101⅛
Louis & Nash, N O & Mob 1st
23,000 ... 117½
Metropolitan Elev 1st
10,000 ... 117
Mexican Int 1st 4s
12,000 ... 72
Mex Nat 2d inc 6s, B
15,000 ... 10
Mex Northern 1st
1,000 ... 95
Mil & St Paul cons
11,000 ... 131
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Rac West 5s
5,000 ... 112½
H & D Div 5s
15,000 ... 107½
Iowa & Minn Div
5,000 ... 125½
Southwest Div
5,000 ... 115½
Mil & St P S gold
5,000 ... 127
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
30,000 ... 98
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
11,000 ... 101
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
10,000 ... 83
1,000 ... 82¾
Mo, K & T 2d
11,000 ... 61¼
5,000 ... 61¼
21,000 ... 61¼
6,000 ... 61¼
2,000 ... 61¼
Mo, K & T of T 5s
3,000 ... 77½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
2,000 ... 67¼
1,000 ... 67¼
5,000 ... 67¼
5,000 ... 67¾
N Y Cent deb 5s
1,000 ... 107½
N Y Cent deb 4s reg
10,000 ... 101¾
N Y, C & St L 4s
5,000 ... 104¾
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
1,000 ... 90
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
1,000 ... 102
N Y, S & W Term 1st
2,000 ... 105
N Y, S & W G M
8,000 ... 73½
Nor & West G M
1,000 ... 117
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
57,000 ... 85⅞
14,000 ... 85⅝
16,000 ... 85⅞
Nor Pac 1st 6s
7,000s20F ... 114
3,000 ... 114
Nor Pac 3d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented
1,000 ... 77½
Nor Pac con 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
30,000 ... 55
Ohio & Miss 2d
5,000 ... 115
Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued
10,000 ... 52¼
5,000 ... 52⅛
92,000 ... 52¼
Ohio Southern 1st
2,000 ... 87
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs
1,000 ... 16½
Oregon R & N 4s
15,000 ... 81⅛
5,000 ... 81
6,000 ... 81⅛
Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs
5,000 ... 112½
Pac of Mo 2d ext
5,000 ... 101½
Penn Cos gtd 4½s
1,000 ... 109¾
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
50,000 ... 47
2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
25,000 ... 35
20,000 ... 34¾
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
5,000 ... 33⅜
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
10,000 ... 80⅞
12,000 ... 81
6,000 ... 80⅞
3,000 ... 81
Pitts, Ft W & C 1st
3,000 ... 136
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
16,000 ... 99
1,000 ... 99¼
2,000 ... 99¼
Rich & Danv 6s
1,000 ... 118⅝
15,000 ... 118½
Rio Grande West 1st
1,000 ... 73¾
St L & Iron Mount 5s
8,000 ... 73½
St L & S F G M 5s
20,000 ... 95½
St L & S F G M 6s
10,000 ... 109
St L & W 2d inc
1,000 ... 25½
St P, M & M 1st consld 6s, reduced to 4½s
1,000 ... 102½
San An & Ar Pass 4s
2,000 ... 54⅞
3,000 ... 55
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
10,000 ... 85½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000 ... 89½
1,000c ... 89½
Standard R & T 6s
8,000 ... 76
1,000 ... 75⅞
Standard R & T inc
5,000 ... 25½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 ... 86½
5,000 ... 87
Union Pac 1st, 1896
1,000 ... 103¼
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
1,000 ... 100¼
Union Pacific 1st, 1807
1,000 ... 103⅜
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
1,000 ... 100¼
Union Pac 1st, 1898, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
4,000 ... 100⅜
7,000 ... 100⅜
Union Pac 1st, 1899, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
1,000 ... 100¼
Union Pac gold 6s col trust notes
1,000 ... 100¼
7,000 ... 100½
U S Leather Co 6s
1,000 ... 111¾
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000 ... 106⅞
3,000s3 ... 106⅞
5,000 ... 106⅞
Wabash 2d mtge 5s
6,000 ... 72½
6,000 ... 72¼
2,000 ... 72
West Shore gtd 4s reg
10,000 ... 104½
10,000 ... 104½
West Pac bonds
1,000 ... 100

Total sales ... $1,580,500

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Mechan. & Traders'	130
American Exchange	171	Mercantile	170
Broadway	225	Merchants'	154
Butchers & Drovers'	125	Merchants' Ex	110
Central National	125	Metropolis	425
Chase National	526	Nassau	153
Chatham	200	National Union	100
Chemical	4000	New Amsterdam	190
Citizens'	125	New York	230
Commerce	200	New York County	650
Corn Exchange	280	Ninth National	108
East River	125	Nat. Bank of N.A.	180
Fifth Avenue	2800	Pacific	170
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Park	355
Fourth National	176	People's	200
Gallatin National	300	Pheuix	104
Garfield National	500	Republic	93
German American	108	Seaboard National	145
Germania	350	Second National	425
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	100
Hanover	315	Shoe & Leather	90
Import'rs & Trad'rs'	525	State of New York	108
Irving	140	Third National	100
Leather Manufac'rs'	170	Tradesmen's	104
Lincoln National	750	United States Nat	175
Manhattan	200	West Side	275
Market & Fulton	215	Western National	114
Mechanics'	185		

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PHILLIPP, FRANCIS J. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. Y. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS J. A. PHILLIPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of John Fennel, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next. Dated New-York, the 4th day of August, 1896. WILLIAM PHILLIPP, EDWARD PHILLIPP, Administrators. JOHN FENNEL, Attorney for Administrators, 280 Broadway, New-York City.

aug-1awGmTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	
4s, r., 1907	110¾	
4s, c., 1907	111¾	
4s, r., 1925	111¾	
4s, c., 1925	120⅞	
5s, r., 1904	112⅝	
5s, c., 1904	114½	
Currency 6s, 1808	102⅞	
Currency 6s, 1899	106	
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103¼	
Cherokee 4s, 1897	103¼	
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¼	
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¼	
Albany & Sus	170	
Alt. & T. H., t. r. 54		62
Am. Coal	110	125
Am. Tobacco pf	105	108
Ann Arbor	10¼	21½
Ann Arbor pf	23½	
B. & O. S. W. pf	3	6
Boston A. L. pf	103	106
Brunswick Co	⅞	
Buff., R. & P.	16¾	22
Bur., C. R. & N.	72	78
Canadian Pac	55¾	56½
Central Pacific	13	14
Chi. & Alton	163	167
Chi. & Alton pf	174	
Chi. & E. Ill.	39	50
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	90	95
Chicago G. W.	4	5
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	170
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf	2	
C. H. V. & T. pf	57	
Consol. Coal	36	40
Com. Cable	160	172
Del., L. & W.	155½	156
Den. & R. G.	11¾	12
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	
D., S. S. & A.	3½	5
D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	10
Ev. & T. H.	27	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	39	45
Ft. W. & D. C.	5	8
Gt. Northern pf.	118	122
Harlem	291	
Homestake	35	40
Joliet & Chicago	155	
Kan. & Mich.	5	7
Keokuk & Des M.	2	5
K. & D. M. pf.	13¼	14½
Keokuk & W.	30	40
Lacleda Gas pf.	70	80
L. E. & W.	10½	18¼
L. E. & W. pf.	66	68
L. N. A. & C.		¼
Mah. Coal R.	100	115
Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	5	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	50
Mexican Central	7½	9
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	80
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	47
Minn. Iron	47	50
Mobile & Ohio	21¾	23
Nat. Lin. Oil	4	5
National Starch	5	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	55	65
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25
New Cent. Coal	5	7
N. Y. & N. H.	177	178
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	25	28
N. Y., S. & W.	9	10
Nor. & West. all in. paid	11½	11¾
Nor. & West. pf. all in. paid	16½	17
North American	4½	5
Ohio Southern	4	5
Ont. Mining	10¼	11
Oregon R. & N.	13	24
Ore. R. & N. pf.	38½	40
Penn. Coal	310	
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	2¼
Peo. & East	5	8
P., C., C. & St. L.	12½	16
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	45	53
Quicksilver	1¼	1¾
Quicksilver pf.	10	12
Rens. & Sar.	181	186
R. W. & O.	117	118½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	34½	36
St. L. S. W.	4	4¾
St. L. S. W. pf.	10	10¾
St. P. & Dul. pf.	80	85
St. P., M. & M.	172	175
St. P. & O. pf.	130	137
Texas Pacific	9¼	9¾
Third Avenue	160	162
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. P., D. & G.	2	2⅛
U. S. Express	38	45
U. S. Rubber pf.	73½	75½
Wells-F. Express	96	100
W. Union Beef	6	8

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co	95	
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	108	
American Bank Note	40½	48
American Typefounders' Company	107	33
Atlantic Mutual '90 scrip	10	12
Barney & Smith Car pf	104	
Boston & New York Air Line pf	104	
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112	
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	
Brooklyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s	107½	
Brooklyn City Railroad	173	175
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	69	
Brooklyn Elevated	4	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	105
‡Buffalo Cross-town 5s	105	108
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70½	76
Cellulold Company stock	90	94
Central & South American Telegraph	119½	121¼
Central Cross-Town	200	
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	1	
Columbus Gas	68	71
Commercial Cable Company stock	165	165½
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	
Consolidated Car Heating stock	23	30
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	13	15
Consolidated Ice pf	73	82
†Consumers' Gas (New Jersey) stock	70	80
Consumers' Gas (New Jersey) stock	74	80
‡Cramps' Shipyard stock	100	103
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	45	55
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	90½	98
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	30	101
†D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	113¼	
*Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	100	102½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	98	100
Ensley Land Company	320	335
Equitable Gas Co. of New York	¾	1
Fort Wayne Gas stock	190

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Auction and by Private Contract.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for W. W. and T. M. Hall to a Mr. Blum the five and a half story American basement limestone front dwelling 11 East Seventy-sixth Street, 22 by 70 by 102.2. This leaves but one remaining out of a row of six.

William Rosenzweig has sold for the estate of Peter O. Asten to Well & Mayer the old buildings 85 Chrystie Street, 24.7½ by 98.9. The buyers will improve the property by the erection of a six-story tenement house.

The property sold by Mr. George R. Read for Thomas H. Barber, as noticed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, was the dwelling 32 East Thirty-sixth Street, with the stable adjoining the rear on East Thirty-fifth Street.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold in foreclosure to Emil Loeb at $24,325 the four-story stone-front dwelling 140 West Seventy-eighth Street, 17 by 94.5 by 17 by 94.1.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Alleine Lee, at $17,000 the four-story brick and stone dwelling 49 St. Nicholas Place, 20 by 69.11½.

Wagner & Wallace have sold to Charles Minzesheimer the four-story brownstone dwelling 20 West Sixty-eighth Street, 20 by 100. This house is one of a row of eight which were completed last Autumn.

The Stevens Real Estate Company has sold for P. A. Sidell, to A. Strauss, the three-story brownstone dwelling 71 West Ninety-fourth Street, 20 by 108.

James Carlew has sold to Thompson W. Decker the four-story dwelling, 319 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.

To-day's Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, 1,000 Madison Avenue, west side, 76.8 feet south of Seventy-eighth Street, 25.6 by 98, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also, Morris Avenue, east side, 98.7 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 83 by 96 by 25.4 by 112, vacant; also Morris Avenue, east side, 131.7 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 28.6 by 87.3 by 25 by 101, vacant; also, Morris Avenue, east side, 160.1 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 28.6 by 78.5 by 25 by 92.3, vacant; also, Morris Avenue, east side, 188.7 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 28.6 by 69.8 by 25 by 83.5, vacant; also, Third Avenue, west side, 97.1 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 25.4 by 95, frame building; also, Third Avenue, west side, 122.5 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 25 by 90, frame building; also, Third Avenue, west side, 147.5 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 25 by 85, frame building; also, Third Avenue, 172.5 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 25 by 80, frame building; also, 525 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, west side, 137.11 feet north of Driggs Avenue, 25 by 100, frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Francis A. Dugro, referee, the Concourse, as proposed, east side, 166.7 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 30 by 125.2 by 30 by 116.4, two-story and basement frame dwelling; also, the Concourse, as proposed, east side, about 196.7 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 20 by 130 by 20 by 125.2, runs south to point of junction with Anthony Avenue, vacant; also Anthony Avenue, adjoining above, east side, 274.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25 by 130, vacant; also, Anthony Avenue, east side, 249.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25 by 130, vacant; also, Ryer Avenue, proposed, west side, 253.9 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25.1 by 125 by 25 by 120.7, with land to centre line of avenue, vacant; also, Ryer Avenue, proposed, west side, 278.10 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25.1 by 125.6 by 25 by 123, with land to centre line of avenue, vacant; also, Ryer Avenue, proposed, west side, 303.11 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25.1 by 127.11 by 25 by 125.6, with land to centre line of avenue, vacant; also, Ryer Avenue, proposed, west side, 329 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25.1 by 130.4 by 25 by 127.11, with land to centre line of avenue, vacant.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 28 to 32 Centre Street, east side, extending from Duane to Reade Street, 68.11 by 65.4 by 43.6, rear line, by 32.7, six-story brick factory; also 29 Beekman Street, south side, between Nassau and William Streets, 22.6 by 100 by 25.2 by 100, five-story brick store and loft building.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene Durnin, referee, 42 Columbia Street, east side, 66.3 feet south of Delancey Street, 16.10½ by 100 by north 8.1½ by west 50 by north 8.9 by west 50, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,471.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 483 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 18.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 15 by 80, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,455.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eliot Norton, referee, 12 Fifth Avenue, west side, 28.6 feet north of Clinton Place, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,388; subject to first mortgage for $50,000.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John Hone, Jr., referee, 113 Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 264.8½ feet west of Columbus Avenue, 39.6 by 102.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $8,651.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. Fanning, referee, 204 Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 110 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $11,697.

BUILDINGS PROJECTED.

Francis J. Schnugg, the builder, is having sketches made for a row of modern apartment houses to occupy the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 94 feet west of Convent Avenue. The buildings will have a total frontage of 126 feet.

Preliminary plans for four five-story flat buildings, to be erected on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, are now being drawn by John Hauser, architect. Three of the buildings will be 25.10 by 95 each, and the other 25 by 85. Theodore Cordler, the owner and builder, estimates that the cost of construction will exceed $130,000. The houses will have fronts of light-colored stone and brick, and will contain the latest conveniences.

The same architect has prepared plans and specifications for five five-story flat-houses, one 25 by 93, one 27 by 74, and three 25 by 77, to be built on the southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. The buildings will cost about $160,000, and will be heated by hot air and furnished with all the conveniences. The fronts will be of polished brick and brownstone. Louis, Charles, and Jacob Wirth, the owners, will supervise the work of construction.

William W. Gallagher, builder, has had plans prepared by Neville & Bagge for a terra cotta, limestone, and light brick front flat building, to occupy the plot 28.9 by 88 454 West Twenty-second Street. The building is estimated to cost about $30,000. The work of construction is to be begun at once.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 114 to 118 East One Hundred and Second Street, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 80, by Henry Neus of 454 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; Engelbert Neus, architect; cost, $45,000.

No. 191 Mott Street, for a six-story brick store and flats, 25 by 85.6, by Well & Mayer of 227 East Sixtieth Street, owners; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $25,000.

Morris Avenue, south side, 225 feet east of Adams Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 36, by John B. Gasso of 202 East One Hundred and Second Street, owner; W. A. Cavinto, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 155 Perry Street, alterations to three-story stone and brick storage house, by George F. Codington of 269 West Eleventh Street, owner; Levi J. Friller of 179 Prince Street, builder; cost, $200.

No. 390 to 396 Washington Street, alterations to a five-story brick factory and warehouse, A. T. H. Brower, Chicago, Ill., owner; H. M. Smith & Son, storage, 34 Watts Street, architects, and F. Bloodgood, 8 York Street, builder; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 104 and 106 West Thirty-fourth Street, alterations to two four-story brick and stone store and dwelling and a storage house, by estate of Thomas N. Lawrence, owner; W. S. Jones, 10 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $3,750.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 13.

MOTT ST, 12; Thomas L. Lee and wife to Morris Isaacs, ½ part..... $1

MADISON ST, 402; City Real Estate Company to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company..... 1

WEST, 10TH ST, s w corner of Hudson St, 89.11x5.4x85.6x33.1; James Holmes and wife to Elizabeth Chesebrough..... 100

22D ST, 454 West; Emanuel Hellner and others to William W. Gallagher..... 100

8TH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 28th St, 25x irregular; Winthrop Parker, referee, to the Manhattan Real Estate & Building Association..... 2,200

77TH ST, 262 West; Dore Lyon to Laura W. Whittier..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Anna B. Lyon to same..... 26,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 100.5 ft n of 70th St, 25x100; Harry Chaffee to Anthony H. Creagh, exchange..... 1

80TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 22.8x100.8; James B. Butler, referee, to James P. Kernochan and others..... 14,500

WEST END AV, n w corner of 88d St, 20x79; Charles F. Preston to James T. Chapman..... 1

56TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.5; John R. Dos Passos to Mary H. Dos Passos..... 65,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 89th St, 100.8x36.8; Edward T. Rutan and wife to John W. Moran..... 100

100TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.9; Edward C. Perkins, referee, to John Poth, Jr..... 4,650

125TH ST, 124 East; Nellie I. Terrill to Francis H. Molloy..... 1

18TH ST, 237 East; Diedrich E. Graz to Anna M. Graff..... 1

RAILROAD AV, e corner of 165th St, 190x248 x 73.6 x 134 x 100 x 200; Abraham Scheuer and wife to Max Scheuer and others..... 1

61ST ST, n s, 101.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 21x100.5; same to same..... 1

Lots 2 and 3, Plot 17, map of Pelham Park; George Burchill and wife to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company..... —

121ST ST, n s, 165.6 ft w of 4th Av, 46 x100.11; James L. Montgomery to Mary W. Montgomery..... 50,000

130TH ST, s s, 101.1 ft e of Broadway, 14.5x26.7x gore; William H. Whitney and wife to William R. Peters and others..... 100

138TH ST, n s, 224.6 ft w of Boulevard, 15.6x99.11; Theophilus B. Persse and wife to William T. Hall..... 1

UNION AV, s w corner of Freeman St, 40.2 to 169th St x8.72.1x n 100 to Freeman St, x w 94.1; Jenny A. Carew to Mary E. Stafford..... 1

67TH ST, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x 100.5; Mary E. Stafford to Jenny A. Carew..... 1

138TH ST, n s, 224.6 ft w of Boulevard, 15.6x99.11; William T. Hall and wife to Walter H. Hall..... 1

58TH ST, 316 East; Esther Mayers to Benjamin F. Rees..... 1,200

CROTON AQUEDUCT, s w corner of Fordham Landing Road, 630.9, to Macomb's Dam Road x irregular; also Macomb's Dam Road, s w corner of Fordham Landing Road, 102.7 x irregular, contains 12¾ acres; Sedgwick Av, w s, adjoining dividing line of Cammann estate and lands of Peck & Taylor, contains 2⅜ acres; Cedar Av, w s, at dividing line of the Cammann estate, about 1½ acres; wharf at Fordham Landing Road, and intersection of land of New York Central Railroad, contains 3¼ acres; Charles L. Cammann and wife to Isabella M. Cammann and another..... 1

JULIANNA ST, n s, 65 ft e of Broomb Av, 30x100; Harry T. Skerman to John A. Larkin..... 4,200

LOTS 5 and 6, map Dore Lyon property; Anna E. Lyon to Elizabeth H. Silas..... 1,200

LOTS 7 and 8, Block G, same map; same to E. H. Silas..... 1

LOT 129, map Claim Park; Bernard Gries and wife to Sarah Nerenberg..... 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, adjoining lands of Braethwaite, 26x160, Twenty-fourth Ward; Sarah Nerenberg to Winslow E. Buzby..... 6,400

LOT 199, Block B, map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Peter Kuntz. 575

LOT 100, Block B, same map; same to Theckla Bischoff..... 600

MORRIS AV, e s, 50 ft n of 182d St, 50x 136.4x50.4; Margret F. M. Wightman to Henry J. Smith..... 1,250

JEROME ST or Avenue A, Lot 114, new Village of Jerome; Filomena Cipolla to Maria Frieri..... 700

113TH ST, 66 East; Mary Michael to Hugo Cohen..... 1

112TH ST, 421 East; Lena Barilati to Thomas J. Sullivan, (two cases)..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Anna Napier to same 1

125TH ST, n s, 123 ft w of 7th Av, 75x 100.10 to 126th St x irregular; Oscar Hammerstein to Benjamin Lichtenstein. 100

VERMILYEA AV, w s, 100 ft s of Isham St, 25x125; Jacob Hess and wife to William McShane and another..... 1

170TH ST, s s, 515.4 (ft w of King's Bridge Road, 70x99; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to William De L. Ward. 7,800

HAVEN AV, w s, 200 ft n of 170th St, 50x103.4; same to same..... 8,450

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 125.4 ft n of 141st St, 100x94; William H. Beal Land Improvement Company to William C. Oesting..... 28,100

133D ST, 975 East; Friederich Deutscher and wife to Herman Bruhn..... 1

ANTHONY AV, w s, 125 ft s of 180th St, 25x100; R. W. Thomas and wife to Patrick F. Byrne..... 4,850

FAIRMOUNT AV, s s, west one-fourth of Lot 3 of map of Fairmount, 25x152x25 x153; James O. Clark, as receiver, to Frederick D. Schaffer..... 839

Recorded Leases.

MURPHY, Annie, to Jacob Peterson; 764 11th Av, 1 5-12 years..... $780

SPERLING, Josephine, to Hans Theede; 202 East 103d St, 10½ years..... $1,000 1,100

THYNE, G. W., to Holscher & Kramer; 651 Columbus Av, s e corner of 92d St, 5 years..... $1,300 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Wednesday, Jan. 13.

ACKERMAN, William, and wife to Andrew Purdy; s s of Summit St, 648 ft e of Marion Av, 8 years..... $2,500

BARILATI, Lena, and husband to City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; 418 East 112th St, 338 ft e of 118th St, and s s of 11th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, demand..... 6,000

BUZZE, Winslow, to Henry Nerenberg and another; n s of Westchester Av, adjoining land of Braithwaite, 26x160, 4 years..... 2,000

BRUHN, Herman, to Frederich Deutscher and another; 975 East 133d St, 5 years.. 3,500

CHAFFEE, Harry, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; w s of Amsterdam Av, 75.5 ft n of 70th St, 3 years..... 3,500

CREAGH, Anthony H., to New York Realty Company; w s of Amsterdam Av, 75.5 ft n of 70th St, 2 years..... 5,000

CONGREGATION KOL ISRAEL ANSCHI Poland to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 20 and 22 Forsyth St, 2 years..... 4,000

SAME to same; same property, 2 years.... 4,000

CONNAUGHTON, Michael, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Jackson Av, 127.6 ft s of 165th St, 1 year..... 2,750

CANNON, Edith, and husband to The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 45th St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 7,500

DOS RASSOS, Mary H., and husband to Henry Wigmann; s s of 56th St, 285 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 15,000

DOYLE, Mary F., to August Mussler and wife; e s of St. Ann's Av, 273.3 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 800

FISCHER, Harry, and wife to Sophia E. Blatchford; s s of 4th St, 288.7 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years..... 25,000

GOLDBERG, Henry L., and wife and another to Margaret Dunkett; s s of 79th St, 145 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 6,000

GALLAGHER, William W., to Emanuel Hellner and others; 454 West 22d St, (two mortgages,) 10 months..... 18,000

GILDERSLEEVE, George & Ella S., to Henry L. Sterling; s s of 130th St, 100 and 125 ft e of 11th Av, or Grand Boulevard, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 6,000

GOLDBERG, Henry L., and others to Hannah Sullivan; s s of 79th St, 145 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 6,000

HEDDERICH, Agatha, to Philip Ottmann; e s of 112th St, 230 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 1,000

HERZOG, Catherina, to Mary E. Braun; s s of 134th St, 436.8 ft e of Willis Av, 5 months..... 2,000

HAAS, Mary, and husband to Nancy L. Sherwood and another; n s of 182d St, 274.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years..... 15,000

HOFFMAN, Henry, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 213, Block F, map of Mapes estate, 2 years..... 825

HALL, Clara, to same; Lot 97, Block B, same map, 2 years..... 300

KUNTZ, Peter, to same; Lot 199, Block E, same map, 2 years..... 375

KNOWLES, Emma H., to Keturah A. Odell; Lots 281 to 285, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt estate, 3 years.... 1,000

KHOURI, ASSAD G., and wife to Jane Cowen; s s of Tremont Av, 175.9 ft w of Prospect Av, also n w s of Mapes Av, old line, 190.3 ft n e of Tremont Av, 3 years..... 3,000

LYON, Anna E., to Elizabeth H. Silas; Lot 33, Block A; Lots 16 to 20, Block D; Lots 11, 16, 17, 18, 21, to 30, 35, and 36, Block G; Lots 9 to 13, 16 to 28, Block F, map of Dore Lyon's property, Westchester, ½ year..... 6,000

LASSITER, Caroline D., to Miriam D. Doane and another; executors, &c.; 261 Edgecomb Av, 1 year..... —

MANNING, William D., to Albert W. J. Petrie; n s of 115th St, 275 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 20,000

MASTERSON, Julia, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 166 of Block D of map of Mapes estate, 2 years..... 185

MASON, James R., and wife to Jarvis Mason; Lot 34 of map of University Heights West, 1 year..... 1,997

McLAUGHLIN, Nannie S., and husband to F. B. Blake and another, executors, &c., of Virginia B. Baumann; s w s of Union Av, Lots 172 and 173 of map by A. Findlay, 1 year..... 2,500

OESTING, William C., to William R. Beal Land Improvement Company; e s of St. Ann's Av, 125.4 ft n of 141st St, 1 year and 2 months..... 28,000

O'DONOHUE, Joseph P., to Noah C. Rogers; s s of 173d St, 26 ft w of Worth Av, 3 months..... 7,800

PRESTON, Charles F., to William T. James; n w corner of 83d St and West End Av, 9 months..... 10,000

PETTY, Soulard and Walker Realty Company to City Real Estate Company; 402 Madison St, 1 year..... 2,250

QUINN, Denis, and wife to Frances Siepel; 40 and 42 West 132d St, 1 year. 1,000

ROGERS, Henry, and wife to Hugh O'Neill; 34 West 87th St, demand..... 10,000

RUSSO, Michele, to Gaetano Russo; Lot 98 of map of new Village of Jerome, 1 year..... 2,000

STRIPPEL, John, to Elias Stripp; s s of 112th St, 20 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 3,880

SAIDEL, Benjamin, and wife to Antonio Cagliostro; 139 and 141 Mulberry St, 2 years..... 7,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lambert Surdam; s w corner of 7th Av and 111th St, 1½ months..... 25,000

STAFFORD, Mary E., to Jenny A. Carew; s e corner of Union Av and Freeman St, 40.2 to 169th St, 1 year..... 1,500

SAME to same; same property, 2 months.. 580

SAME to Philip J. Sands, as executor, &c.; s s of 67th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 20,000

THE HOME FOR FALLEN AND Friendless Girls to Caroline M. Ackerman; n s of 4th St, 179 ft w of Washington Square West, 1 year..... 3,000

THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB, CITY OF New York, to M. Warley Platzek, as Trustee; 617 5th Av, 1 year..... 25,000

TOELBERG, Marie, to J. A. and E. T. Woolf; w s of Hoe Av, 233.3 ft s of Freeman St, 2 years..... 853

SAME to same; w s of Hoe Av, 266.8 ft s of Freeman St, 2 years..... 600

SAME to same; Lot 81, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 2 years..... 400

SAME to same; Lot 324, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate, 2 years..... 400

WAGNER, Elias, to Alexander C. Graham; W s of 1st Av, 68.6 ft s of 8th St, 1 year. 1,000

WHITTIER, Laura W., to Anna E. Lyon; s s of 77th St, 156.3 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 2,500

WATERS, Thomas, and wife to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 291, Block H, map of Mapes estate, 3 years..... 200

WARD, William De L., to Abraham Van Santvoord, referee; Lot 22, Referees' Sales map; 3 years..... 1,300

SAME to same; Lot 23, same map, 3 years. 1,300

SAME to same; Lot 24, same map, 3 years. 1,300

SAME to same; Lot 134, same map, 3 years..... 1,200

SAME to same; Lot 135, same map, 3 years..... 1,200

SAME to same; Lot 138, same map, 3 years..... 1,000

SAME to same; Lot 139, same map, 3 years..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CAMMANN, Charles L. and Henry J., executors of Oswald Cammann, to Oswald and Isaac H. Cammann and others..... $1

CARROLL, Theresa, to Mary Hackett..... 1

DOLL, Charles, Jr., to Samuel Kind..... 1,129

DEL PIANO EMILIO to Mary I. Ecker.. 1

HANCY, Eliza J., to Clark Williams.... 2,000

HAMPTON, Charles H., to Nathan Bernstein, (five assignments)..... 50,000

KNOX, Hettie, to William H. Payne.... 8,500

LYON, Anna E., to Mount Morris Bank... 2,500

MUSSIG, Louis and Caroline, to Frederick Schück..... 6,000

PETRIE, Albert W. J., to Alexander Masterson and another, trustees of Abram Ives..... 10,000

ROE, Alfred, trustee of Elizabeth F. Floyd, to Caroline A. Lane..... 2,200

SHELDON, George R., as assignee of William H. De Forest, to Frederic J. Middlebrook, (two assignments)..... 18,000

SIEBURG, Charles, to Louis and Frederick Schaefer and Charlotte Rist..... 1

SCHLOSSER, Mary T., to Sophie M. Bach. 4,500

SLADKUS, Sigmund, to Marcus Reich... 4,000

TWENTY-THIRD WARD LAND IMprovement Company to Berthold Simon. 1,288

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital..... 20,000

WIRTH, Henry J., to Rudolph J. Muller.. 3,500

Lis Pendens.

111TH ST, s s, 133.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 20x100.11, except lot s s of 111th St, 161.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 17x100.11; Pierre L. and Reginald Ronalds against Alice Davies and others, (warrant of attachment.)

WEST END AV, e s, 118.8 ft s of 96th St, 20x 100; Emma R. Hellerman against Didrik Sakarisen and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

FRONT ST, 170; Waldron P. Brown and another, trustees, &c., against Charles T. Cowenhoven and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

144TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x 99.11; Fannis Falk against Carrie M. Yerrilya and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 117th St, 95.7x 119; Webster White and another against John D. Helms and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

54TH ST, 18 West; Franz O. Matthiessen against Mary E. Abbot and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

LEWIS ST, 10; Fanny Friedland and another against Morris Shapiro and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

BOULEVARD, or PUBLIC, e s, 149.11 ft s of 188th St, runs e 49.11 ft to Diagonal Av, x s 27.1x w 39.4 ft to Boulevard x25; Henrietta Blair and others against George H. Newton and others, (partition.)

123D ST, n s, 162.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100; Louis A. Rodenstein against Joseph A. Carey and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

HUDSON ST, 48; John Lachner against S. K. Lyon, owner; August Huesing, contractor..... $101

137TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x 99.11; Otto H. Droege, as assignee of Hans Reinhardt, against Charles Riley, owner; David Burton and William Rogers, contractors..... 1,049

100TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Manhattan Av, 75 x100; William A. Soles against J. Turner & Son, owners and contractors..... 1,679

150TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x118; George Fehn against Amalie Bushmann, owner; Babette Blumenthal, contractor..... 40

25TH ST, 151-153 West; Martin Anderson against Patrick Donnelly, owner; Maurice J. Joyce, contractor..... 80

HAMBERS ST, 118; John Lachner against Samuel H. Young, owner; Whitman Saddle Company, contractor..... 41

87TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 38 x100; John W. Moran against William G. Corrigan or Edward T. Rutan, owner; Edward T. Rutan and William G. Corrigan, contractors..... 540

142D ST, s s, whole front from 3d Av to Alexander Av, 91.6x112x142.1x100; Maher & Flockhart against Seitz & Gaylor, owners; Jaekel & Co., contractors..... 1,529

67TH ST, 133 West; Charles Limberg against McLaughlin, owner; Goodman Brothers, contractors..... 61

118TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100; Karl Mahlasen against Fillipo Cirrito, owner and contractor.

PELHAM ROAD, s e corner of Lee St, 100x100; Louis Wolfert against Frank Faulhaber, owner; Edward Baer and Henry P. Niebuhr, contractors, (two liens)..... 128

Orders under Chapter 315, Laws of 1896.

ST. ANN'S AV and 144th St, n w corner, x —; Gesomo Pesciotta, as German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to A. P. Dienst & Co.....

PRINCE ST, 201; John B. Coste against Kate C. Lewin, owner and contractor..

BROADWAY, 100; Valanti & Fiore against American Surety Company, owners; Busse & Simoni, contractors..... 550

161ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard or 11th Av, 275x100; Saulo Morabito against Jacob D. Rubin, owner; Frederico Lamuro, contractor.....

SAME PROPERTY; Gaetano Poggi against same.....

SAME PROPERTY; L. Martini against same.....

SAME PROPERTY; Pietro Farino against same.....

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—EDWARD WEBER.—An order of Judge Lent of Westchester County was filed here yesterday appointing Benjamin Tuska of this city receiver for Edward Weber, on the application of Adam Weber.

—WILLIAM ROHLFS.—Thomas F. Coen has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William Rohlfs, liquor dealer, of 418 West Twenty-fifth Street, on the application of Fischer & Heinrichs.

—WM. L. JONES.—Wm. L. Jones, wholesale dealer in paper and twine at 81 Murray Street, made an assignment yesterday to Richard H. Gatling without preference. He has been in business since 1890, and claimed a capital of $10,000.

—MINNIE L. CUMMINGS.—William H. Crane has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Minnie L. Cummings by Judge Schoonmaker of the City Court on the application of Ingle Carpenter, who obtained a judgment for $539 on Dec. 23 last.

HUMBOLDT PUBLISHING COMPANY AND HERMAN KAUFMAN.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the effects of the Humboldt Publishing Company, at 241 Fifth Avenue, for $2,300, and the stock of Herman Kaufman, manufacturer or art novelties at 41 Mercer Street, for $873.

—MARCELLO HENRY BARILATI.—Marcello Henry Barilati, banker and exchange broker of 50 Mulberry Street and 337 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, who failed three weeks ago, made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors yesterday to John H. Jewell without preference. The deed was signed by Mr. Barilati on Jan. 11. Mr. Jewell called at the Sheriff's office yesterday in relation to straightening out Mr. Barilati's affairs, and orders were obtained yesterday from Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court vacating the two attachments in the Sheriff's hands in favor of Cesare Conti for $5,438 and the India Wharf Brewing Company for $481.

—KELLER, ETTINGER & FINK.—Keller, Ettinger & Fink, wholesale dealers in jewelry, watches, and diamonds at 24 John Street, suspended yesterday; because, it is said, of heavy losses in outstanding accounts, poor business, continued large business expenses, and small profits. They were unable to stand the strain which has recently affected the jewelry and diamond trade. Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, their attorneys, said that the firm had transferred their book accounts and merchandise assets to several banks and merchandise creditors. The liabilities are about $150,000. The attorneys expected that a settlement would be speedily made with the creditors. The partners are David Keller, Isaac B. Ettinger, and Henry L. Fink. They succeeded, on Feb. 12, 1890, the firm of Prorsheimer, Keller & Co., in which they had all been partners, Mr. Keller for twenty years and the other two for ten years. When Mr. Prorsheimer withdrew, he became a partner in Koch, Dreyfus & Co., in the same line of business, at 22 John Street, and this firm failed on Monday.

—HENRY ROGERS.—Henry Rogers, importer of fancy goods, novelties, and bric-a-brac at 558 Broadway, allowed three judgments to be taken against him yesterday aggregating $27,154, in favor of Hugh O'Neill, on demand notes dated Nov. 24, 1896, and Jan. 12, 1897. Executions were issued to the Sheriff, and Deputy Sheriff Lipsky took charge of the store. Mr. Rogers has been in business about thirty years. In 1875 he succeeded the firm of Charles Rogers & Co., of which he was the company, and has since carried on the business in his own name. He imported most of his goods from Europe, and many cases in the store have not yet been opened. Mr. Rogers moved to this location about ten days ago, having been previously at 435 Broome Street. In July last his statement showed assets $163,000 and liabilities $41,000. He was reputed to own his residence, 30 West Eighty-seventh Street, which is said to have cost $40,000, mortgaged for $22,000. Mr. Rogers has been somewhat unfortunate during his business career on account of damage by fire, having been burned out in January, 1885, and in January, 1888. Mr. Rogers's liabilities are not definitely known, but are currently reported to be from $80,000 to $100,000, a large part of which is due in Europe.

Out of Town.

—J. Y. CLEMENT & CO.—The firm of J. Y. Clement & Co., wholesale dealers in millinery at Toledo, Ohio, made an assignment yesterday. The liabilities are about $35,000; assets, $50,000.

—BISCOE, BLOCK & CO.—An assignment was made yesterday by Biscoe, Block & Co., wholesale dry goods and notions, at Memphis, Tenn. The liabilities are $80,000; assets not stated.

—C. WOLF & SON.—At Plymouth, Ind., C. Wolf & Son, gentlemen's furnishers and outfitters, yesterday made an assignment to Harley A. Logan. Their liabilities are about $3,000; assets, $6,000.

—ST. JOSEPH BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY.—A deed of trust to secure creditors has been filed by the St. Joseph Book and Stationery Company of St. Joseph, Mo. The liabilities of the firm are $30,000, and it is estimated the assets will amount to $40,000.

—ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN LUMBER COMPANY.—An assignment has been made to Charles B. Flynn by the Illinois and Wisconsin Lumber Company. The company has lumber lands over the entire State of Wisconsin. The assets are $100,000; liabilities about $60,000.

—SEATTLE SAVINGS BANK.—The Seattle Savings Bank of Seattle, Washington, failed to open its doors Tuesday. When the Superior Court convened upon application of one of the directors, H. O. Shuey was appointed receiver. A notice posted on the door stated that depositors would be paid in full. This is regarded as altogether probable, as the liabilities are $70,000 and the assets over $150,000.

Judgments.

Wednesday, Jan. 13.

APPELBAUM, Max—J. Solomon..... $79

AARON, Bertha—D. Levy..... 240

ALLEY, Alexander B., and George H. Montrose—A. G. Hyde and others..... 923

ADLER, Leon A., and Max Bischoff—George Simon and another..... 961

ADLER, Abraham L.—Consolidated Gas Company of New York..... 36

ARQUELLES, Pecundo, Celestino Lopez, and J. Lopez—R. Wolst..... 111

ALEXANDER, Zelic—M. F. Dickinson, Jr., and others..... 133

BYRNE, Patrick—The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company..... 2,850

BUCHANAN, William S., and others—P. Nehrbass..... 84

BARRY, Anna J.—Otto J. Bueb..... 140

BREEN, Thomas—David Stevenson Brewing Company..... 2,100

BERGER, Regina and Maurice, individually, and executrix, &c.—B. H. Howell and others..... 296

BLACK, Joseph—R. Spitelnik and another. 18

BLUMENSTOCK, Morris—The Volk Hat Company..... 199

BEAN, Curtis C.—James B. Harris..... 390

BLUMAUER, Simon, Marcus A., and Samuel F. Myers—George A. Dean..... 4,949

SAME—M. B. Short and others..... 2,076

SAME—J. P. Cory and others..... 237

BIERMAN, Abraham E.—B. & C. Levi, (two judgments)..... 3,703

BROWNE, Mary L.—G. D. Bayand..... 76

COLEMAN, Daniel—R. O. Burr and another..... 104

CLAPP, Otro W. and Dwight O.—Mary C. Clapp..... 29,819

CODY, Patrick J.—L. H. Quinn..... 93

CLARK, Charles C.—William J. Mathusen & Co., Limited..... 575

Cummings, Michael F.—The New York Breweries Company, Limited..... 111

CARPENTER, Peter J.—Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore Clay..... 4,416

DEMAREST, Otto—H. Siminoff and another..... 75

DREYFUS, Emily—A. Sturmdorf..... 123

DE LEYER, Alice—Emma Rosenbluth..... 25

DEMAREST, Orlando—A. Glueckmann and another..... 119

DOYLE, Edward J., and Louis D. Rhinehart—H. L. Judd & Co..... 534

ENTZ, Justus B.—F. Potter and another, Trustees..... 181

EINSTEIN, Elias—William H. Fletcher, executor, &c..... 1,488

FISHER, Cora I.—Jose P. Mones and another..... 846

FIELD, Alfred B.—Thorniley Dickson, as assignee, &c..... 4,295

FRIEDENBERG, Jacob—R. Spitelnik and another..... 221

FENICHEL, Hyman—Same..... 86

FISHER, Walter, Hy. Dickie, and Charles J. Smith—K. Fink..... 723

FRIEDRICH, Edward, and William Weaver—E. A. Whitehouse and others.. 104

FULLER, Louis C.—J. O'Brien and another..... 851

GILLEN, John J.—L. H. Quinn..... 108

GRAY, James A.—M. Rosenbluth..... 32

HILL, Charles S.—J. W. Flynn, Jr..... 352

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—A. Thonet and others..... 651

HARDCASTLE, Martha A.—J. Sternfeld.. 291

HEATHER, George—W. Broadhead, and others..... 536

HARLEM, Samuel S. and Isaac H.—M. E. Schoening..... 125

HOBBS, Henry H.—L. G. Ericson..... 41

HARRAL, Frederick L.—E. W. Ashley... 234

HARRISON, Jared F.—Thomas E. B. Kermit..... 154

HOFFMIRE, John E. and John D.—W. Wilkinson and another..... 1,179

IVES, Howard—R. W. Ridley..... 180

IMPERIAL FIRE PROOFING COMPANY, Henry M. Johnson—W. Wilkinson and another..... 1,061

JENKINS, Charles F.—J. Simmons Company..... 529

JOHNSTON, Joseph and Harriet—James and John Regan..... 79

KAHN, Louis and Adolph—L. Hammel, and others..... 1,046

KRIEGER, Joseph—J. Scholl..... 1,608

KEHOE, Patrick—F. H. Sargent..... 21

KAUFMAN, Simon—R. S. Nunns and another..... 104

THE LADIES' DEBORAH NURSERY and Child's Protectory—M. Kugelman. 997

LIEBLER, T. A., Jr., and John A. J. Mass—G. A. Stanton, and others..... 524

SAME—Peter Ad

SUICIDE OF A DEMENTED MAN.

His Son Wounded While Trying to Prevent the Deed.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 13.—John Grassel, sixty-four years old, a well-known German resident of this city, committed suicide to-day by stabbing himself with a large pocketknife. Grassel had been unbalanced mentally for several months, and his trial for lunacy was begun this morning in the Probate Court.

Charles Grassel, a son of the suicide, was cut severely about the hands and also received a dangerous stab wound over the heart while trying to take the knife away from his father. He is in a serious condition.

Sandwich Not a Meal in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Jacob Mueller, a saloon keeper charged with violating the Sunday closing provision of the Raines law, was found guilty in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court to-day, the jury in its verdict recommending leniency. Sentence was deferred until Monday. In his charge Justice Titus held that a sandwich is not a meal under the provisions of the excise law and that more lunches are simply expedients for evading the law.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1.—ATTRACTIVE, SUNNY ROOMS.—Excellent home table; transient or permanent; references. Dailey, 151 East 51st St.

A.—1.—Large room; superior table and service; refined surroundings; references. Location, 56 West 50th St.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms; en suite or single; superior table; references; also table board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room, to gentleman; one block from elevated station.

A CULTURED SPANISH-AMERICAN FAMILY, West 22d St.—Furnished rooms; moderate terms; references. Dailey, 151 East 51st St.

EXCURSIONS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

Special vestibuled trains of sleeping, dining, and composite library and observation cars, for Mexico only, and Mexico and California combined, offer unequaled facilities for visiting Mexico comfortably and to make it possible to include many places of historic and picturesque interest that would otherwise be inaccessible on account of the lack of suitable hotel accommodations. Tickets allow entire freedom of movement.

MEXICO

Special vestibuled trains will leave New York frequently for

CALIFORNIA

Choice of routes and entire freedom of movement. Dining cars are used, and the service is intended for those who wish to travel in the most comfortable manner.

Other tours to Europe, Florida, Nassau, Jamaica, Round the World, &c.

Independent Railroad and Steamship tickets to all parts of the world at lowest rates.

Descriptive circulars will be sent on request.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
21 E. Fourteenth St., Lincoln Building, Union Square, New York.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Three tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Jan. 27, Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular.

Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210; From Boston: First tour, $315; second, $355; third, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CECIL,
ST. NICHOLAS AV. AND 118TH ST., New York.
NEW FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOTEL.
American plan.
Now open for inspection and engagements.
References required.
Suites of two and three rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Service, cuisine, and all appointments first-class.
Accessible by 6th and 9th Av. elevated cars.
CHARLES S. HOLMES.

THE HANOVER.

S. E. CORNER OF FIFTH AVE. AND 15TH ST.
A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one, or more bedrooms, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired.
E. W. EAGER, MANAGER.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON
will speak in
ACADEMY OF MUSIC SUNDAY, JAN. 17, AT 4 P. M.
IRA D. SANKEY
and J. H. Burke will sing. Send stamped envelopes to S. V. Robinson, Cooper Union, for free Tickets.

COOPER UNION,
Cor. 8th St. and 3d Av.
TO-DAY AT NOON,
Services under direction of A. C. DIXON.
J. WILBUR CHAPMAN
of Philadelphia will preach. Subject, "A Life Made Over." Seats free. Everybody welcome.

A. C. DIXON PREACHES AND J. H. BURKER sings at 8 P. M. to-night in Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, 2d Av. Seats free.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid; will assist with sewing or other work; three years' reference. M. M., care of Mrs. Williams, 749 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; can assist with waiting or sewing; good city references. 149 East 60th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch girl as chambermaid; best references. 251 West 48th St., McGill's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl with some experience to do chamberwork and wait on table. 162 East 33d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By neat young German Protestant as first-class cook; plain washing; best city references. 164 East 40th St.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook in small private family; good references. 156 East 39th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; reference. 543 East 11th St., top floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; best reference. 419 West 48th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in all branches; with or without kitchenmaid; French, English, and American cooking; can take entire charge; can get up company dinner and luncheon; has first-class personal references. 78 West 48th St., care Drew.

COOK, &c.—By a sensible girl as good plain family cook; good baker; excellent laundress; two years' personal city reference; city or country; no cards. 456 West 49th St., second bell.

COOK, &c.—By capable, Protestant woman as good cook, excellent laundress, or would do housework of small family. S. W., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and laundress, or housework, in small family; short distance in country. 327 West 25th St., rear house, one flight up.

COOK.—By an experienced French person as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is employed; has resided several years in this country; best reference. S. B., 116 West 22d St.

COOK, &c.—By a girl as good cook and baker; will assist with washing; reference from last employer. 348 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; in private family; city or country; good city references; is also good baker. Can be seen at 125 West 41st St.

COOK.—French; speaking no English; in a private family; good references. D. L., 423 7th Av., first floor.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By refined American lady of middle age as companion, superintendent, housekeeper, or assist in taking care of children. Williamson, 146 West 104th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—At home or day; will alter and remodel cloaks and steam plush cloaks; finest worker on seal garments; will alter and remodel, repair, redye, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—A thoroughly competent dressmaker takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, and children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 156 West 101st St.

MRS. M. MARSHALL WOULD LIKE ONE OR more customers by day; McDowell system; references. 303 West 114th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—As visiting governess to young ladies or children, or for special studies; literature, composition, French, and advanced music; highest references. Instruction, 128 West 96th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady desires a place for her French nursery governess; highest references. 146 East 39th St., Fitzpatrick's bell.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a competent woman as working housekeeper in first-class private family; accustomed to the management of a large household; excellent references. M. E., 214 West 14th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As housekeeper where servants are kept; city or country; seven years' reference from present employer. Call Thursday and Friday at 189 Madison Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By young girl lately landed to do light housework or chamberwork and assist in care of children. 882 Lexington Av., first bell.

HOUSEWORK or COOK.—By young girl to do housework or cook; 2½ years' references. 1,402 Lexington Av., janitor's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced dressmaker as maid; good packer and traveler; highly recommended. H. R., care Mrs. Chesterman, 210 East 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Protestant; good dressmaker; lately arrived; city reference. S., 341 West 30th St.

MAID.—By a refined and smart French girl as maid for young ladies; good hairdresser and seamstress; city references. B. M., 251 West 24th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a neat young girl as good laundress; in private family; good references. 318 West 49th St., McGuire's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; has best city reference; by day or month. 156 East 39th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined first-class North German, from Hanover, to take full charge of one or two children, from three years up, in an American family; teaches German; wages, $20 to $25; best references. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find position for her thoroughly competent infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth. Call between 11 and 1 o'clock Thursday at 23 West 45th St.

NURSE.—By refined and thoroughly competent North German, as nurse to young or growing children; good French; good sewer; best city references. L. M., 241 East 34th St., first floor.

CHILD'S NURSE.—By American Protestant; good sewer; good reference; country place preferred. S. K., Box 284, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced and reliable infant's nurse, that can take entire charge; thoroughly understands all bottle foods; excellent references; city or country. 1,575 Madison Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young North of Ireland Protestant experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av., fourth bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By neat young girl as seamstress, with knowledge of dressmaking; willing to assist in other light duties. E., Box 200, 753 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS. CHAMBERMAID.—Willing and obliging; has first-class references. M. J., care of Greenhill, 234 East 95th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Frenchman in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; eleven years' first-class references from last place. Jean, 388 6th Av.

BUTLER.—English trained; thoroughly understands gentleman's house; lady or gentleman seen. H. T., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By smart English couple as butler and cook; expert in all branches of the business; total abstainers; wages $60. A. J. Scott, 329 East 72d St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in private family; competent and trustworthy; highly recommended; last employer can be seen. G. L., 1,026 3d Av., Times Agency.

BUTLER or VALET.—By an Englishman; age, 28; highest testimonials as to character, &c. K., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Experienced; understands all his duties; courteous, willing, and obliging; family going abroad; reference from present employers. 7 East 61st St.

BUTLER.—Parquet floors cleaned, waxed, and polished; silver cleaned, &c.; by a trustworthy German man; fifteen years' best references as butler. Joseph Bender, Irvington-on-Hudson.

BUTLER.—A gentleman giving up housekeeping would like a position for his butler, a Frenchman, who has been with him four years. Hotel Netherland, Room 515.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Belgian as butler or valet; understands his duties; sober and honest; city references. N., 388 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; 45; thoroughly competent; four years' unexceptionable personal recommendations from prominent metropolitan family; stylish appearance; skilful, careful driver; industrious, temperate, obliging, courteous, trustworthy; moderate expectations. Coachman, care store, 789 9th Av.

COACHMAN.—By first-class, steady, sober, reliable all-round man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; tend furnace, milks, &c.; single; city or country. T. C., Box 271, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By experienced and thoroughly competent man; married; careful driver; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman; good driver; honest, sober, well recommended. Coachman, 5 West 69th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By young man; best references. W. F., 103 East 54th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By respectable young man of twenty-two as second man; thoroughly understands dining room and carriage duties; first-class city references. F., 149 East 32d St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By useful man; understands all branches of indoor work; six years' city reference. R., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—By a Frenchman; understands his duty very well; good shaver and nurse; willing and obliging; best city reference. Valet, 117 West 24th St.

VALET.—By young man in private family or valet to gentleman; willing and obliging. F. S., 220 East 42d St.

BICYCLES.

"Kimball" Bicycle.

Don't buy a "Kimball" on faith. We want any one interested to go through our factory and see. Do you know of another maker who offers this?

Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 West Broadway, close to Grand St. station, 6th Ave. L., and 300 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and 78 Court St., B'klyn. Best instruction; low fee; term begins now. Free lecture on Saturday at 11 o'clock.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City. From Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Home and Chaperonage.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL,
35 West 90th St.
Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AVERY, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. AVERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of October, 1896. SAMUEL PORTER AVERY, Administrator. JAMES O'NEILL, Attorney, 280 Broadway, N. Y. o8-law6mTh

BALL, ELIAS M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIAS M. BALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John A. Grow, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1896. MARY LOUISE BALL, Executrix. JOHN A. GROW, Atty. for Executrix, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o15-law6mTh

BRUST, CHARLES L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emily Hicks, Charles MacDonald, Alfred MacDonald, Donald MacDonald, Mary MacDonald, Benjamin De Forest, William H. De Forest, Kate Adams, Mary De Forest, Henry S. De Forest, Thomas B. De Forest, Grace De Forest, Mamie De Forest, Sophia Wait, Fannie Madden, George R. Sheldon, William C. Sheldon, Ella Prentice, Kate Harrison, William H. De Forest, Othniel De Forest, Rebecca De Forest Lyon, and Nannie De Forest, send greeting:

You and each of you are cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration should not be granted to your petitioner, or such of the next of kin as may be entitled thereto, and to the Public Administrator of the City of New York, of the estate of WILLIAM H. DE FOREST, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja14-law6wTh&f25.

GATEWOOD, CYRUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CYRUS GATEWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Swayne & Swayne, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896.—IRENE COOK, Administratrix. SWAYNE & SWAYNE, Attorneys for Admx., 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. o8-law6mTh

JACKSON, CHARLES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ethel V. Jackson, 111 West 47th Street, New York City; Michel P. Caffe, address unknown, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES JACKSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of February, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Emily V. Jackson, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

d24-law6wTh

JACKSON, EMILY W. and ETHEL V.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emily W. Jackson, 111 West 47th Street, New York City; Ethel V. Jackson, 111 West 47th Street, New York City; Michel P. Caffe, address unknown; Maus R. Vedder, 690 Madison Avenue, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of February, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Emily V. Jackson, as guardian of the estate of Emily W. Jackson and Ethel V. Jackson, and show cause why she should not be discharged from all duties and liabilities as such guardian, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

d24-law6wTh

WINTER RESORTS.

MITCHELL HOUSE, THOMASVILLE, GA.

Under management of its first proprietor. Best hotel in THOMASVILLE. Rooms unequaled; table and service the very best. Game preserve, country club, golf, pigeon shoots, and all fashionable sports. Bicycle paths through pine forests. The climate and roads of THOMASVILLE are unsurpassed.

URIAH WELCH, Manager.
PROCTOR C. WELCH, Asst. Mgr.
URIAH WELCH CO., Proprietor.
Also WAWBEEK LODGE, Adirondack Mtns.

SUWANEE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.
THE SOUTH'S FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.

The waters of these Springs are noted for their infallible cures of Bright's Disease and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, and Dyspepsia. Hotel accommodations strictly first-class. For rates and descriptive pamphlets address New York Agency, Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. and 4th Av., or ANDREW HANLEY, Pres., Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
NOW OPEN.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HAMILTON HOTEL
HAMILTON BERMUDA
OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY
MEAD & BROOKS Managers

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 16, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 7 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 8 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 8 A. M. for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship State of California, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per State of California";) at 11 A. M., (supplementary 12:30 P. M.,) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 1 P. M., (supplementary 1:30 P. M.,) for Nassau, Inagua, and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 8 A. M. for Haiti, per steamship Ville de Brest, (letters for Jeremie, La Guayra, Guadeloupe, and Martinique must be directed "per Ville de Brest";) at 10 A. M., (supplementary 10:30 A. M.,) for Cape Haiti, Jeremie, and Greytown, per steamship Ardanrose, (letters for Costa Rico must be directed "per Ardanrose";) At 10 A. M. for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo.

SATURDAY.—At 10 A. M., (supplementary 10:30 A. M.,) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 A. M., (supplementary 11:30 A. M.,) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 11 A. M. for Porto Rico direct, per steamship Silvia; at 12 M. for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 P. M. for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 A. M., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 A. M. (Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 17, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 23, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line

TO MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth; (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

Lucania, Jan. 16, 2 PM		Umbria, Feb. 6, 8:30 AM	
Servia, Jan. 23, 9 AM		Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM	
Campania, Jan. 30, 2 PM		Etruria, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM	

From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Jan. 20,	Noon	Germanic, Feb. 17,	Noon
Teutonic, Jan. 20,	Noon	Adriatic, Feb. 24,	Noon
Britannic, Feb. 3,	Noon	Britannic, Mar. 3,	Noon
Majestic, Feb. 10,	Noon	Majestic, Mar. 10,	Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Jan. 15
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Jan. 18
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack....Wed., Jan. 20
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Jan. 22
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Lahn, Tu., Jan. 19, 10 AM		Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM	
Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM		Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM	
Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM		Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM	

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, S. S. CO.		†HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.	

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Werra, Jan. 16, 10 AM		†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM	
†Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM		†Norm'nia, Fe. 13, 11 AM	
†F. B'marck, Ja. 26, 11 AM		†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM	

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of January 16th, 26th, and Feb. 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co. Hamburg-American Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.
Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y.
SPRING SEASON BEGINS MARCH 19, 1897.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New York.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK....Jan. 20	NEW YORK ...Feb. 10
ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 27	ST. LOUIS .....Feb. 17
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 3	

WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico.
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progresso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
BERLIN, Jan. 20, noon Friesland, Feb. 3, noon
Noordland, Jan. 27, noon Kensington, Feb. 10, 11 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Fri., Jan. 29, 10 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeuf, Sat., Jan. 23, 9 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris, Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. Excursion passage $125 and upward. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and Canandaigua.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracu

NEW YORK'S SENATORSHIP

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS WILL BE HELD TO NIGHT.

Mr. Choate Not Expected to Receive More than a Half Dozen Votes—His Followers Will Not Bolt Platt's Nomination.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Union League Club members who are urging Joseph H. Choate for United States Senator have been here all day presenting Mr. Choate's claims to such Legislators as they could find. They do not claim to have made any converts, and they expect Mr. Choate will receive at most not more than five or six votes in the caucus, which will be held to-morrow night.

One of the incidents of the day has been the formal declaration of Senator Pavey, who came with the Choate men and is to be their spokesman, that the opponents of Mr. Platt in the caucus will support him in the joint session.

Charles Stewart Smith, who is prominent among the Choate men, said early in the day that "for a guess" there would be ten votes for the Union League Club's candidate. Later in the day he said that five or six were all that could be counted.

The efforts of the Union League men are made against such great odds that even they do not speak of the situation as being a "contest." They say they simply are making a protest against machine politics.

The Union League men who arrived early in the day were Paul D. Cravath, William D. Guthrie, Lawson Purdy, Edward Mitchell, E. L. Conant, William Brookfield, Eugene D. Hawkins, J. Adriance Bush, Charles Stewart Smith, and B. H. Butler. They found that the statement of the fifty members of the club who had declared they did not indorse the club's action had preceded them in the morning papers, and they held a consultation as to the best means of counteracting it.

Reply to the Fifty.

Later in the day they gave out a formal statement on the subject as follows:

"In reference to the statement issued by fifty members of the Union League Club, we can only say that the Choate committee was appointed at the regular December meeting of the club, which meeting had more than the usual attendance of members. The resolution instructing the President to appoint the committee was unanimously passed, and its wording was almost identically that of the resolution adopted when, twelve years ago, the club appointed a similar committee to urge the election of Mr. Evarts.

"So far as we can recall, no previous notice was given in the case of the Evarts resolution, and there was no dissent or objection whatever when Mr. Guthrie offered and explained his resolution. If the gentlemen publishing the statement to-day had believed that the resolution as adopted did not represent the true sentiment of the club, a special meeting could have been promptly called and the question reconsidered. Therefore, it seems to us proper to submit that, although members may individually express any view, the action of a club cannot be challenged or attempted to be nullified by such a statement as is published to-day."

Will Be No Bolt.

The Union Leaguers found that they were handicapped somewhat by unauthorized statements from professed friends of Mr. Choate. Stories were circulated that some who will vote for Mr. Choate in caucus will bolt the caucus action if Mr. Platt shall be nominated. So persistent were these reports that Senator Pavey made it a personal matter, and issued and circulated the statement referred to over his own signature. In this he said:

"Certain men, claiming to be friends of Mr. Choate, have circulated the rumor that an effort is to be made to get members of the Republican caucus to vote against Mr. Platt in joint session of the Legislature, notwithstanding his nomination. Any such statement is entirely unauthorized. Mr. Choate has always been a straight party man, and I do not believe any such suggestion would have his approval. It certainly has no support among his Republican friends."

The friends of Mr. Platt are following the programme laid down weeks ago of letting the nomination come without seeking. A few of Mr. Platt's lieutenants are here keeping an eye upon the Union Leaguers. But they have opened no headquarters. No one has made anything which can be construed as an authorized declaration from Mr. Platt that he is a candidate.

Machine Men Mysterious.

The Republican managers are very mysterious as to the Senatorial caucus to-morrow night. Senator Ellsworth, the President pro tem. of the Senate, told a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-night that he had not called any caucus, and that there had been no conference of the Caucus Committee.

"Who will place Mr. Platt in nomination?" he was asked.

"I do not know," he said.

"Is there any doubt about the caucus being held to-morrow night?"

"I know nothing about it, except a general impression that it will be held to-morrow night."

Mr. Ellsworth said he did not know what the programme would be.

Mr. Raines, who is a member of the Caucus Committee, said: "I don't know anything about it; no meeting has been held."

It has been suggested that there may be no speech nominating Mr. Platt, and that the programme may be to let the friends of Mr. Choate have the floor as long as they desire and then proceed to vote for Mr. Platt. In this way Mr. Platt's candidacy would not be declared, and it would appear that the office literally had been "thrust at him."

Chairman Hackett Ill.

Chairman Hackett, who came here this morning, to oversee the quiet work of the organization, has been so ill that he has kept his room all day, and no visitors have been admitted. He is suffering from a complication of complaints, which affects his stomach and liver. The machine is so well under control, however, that his illness has no effect upon the Senatorial situation.

The Union Leaguers have not been able to get over the trocha Mr. Platt has been building for some time. They remained at their rooms all of the afternoon and evening, but their callers from among the legislators did not number half a dozen. Few of the New York and Brooklyn members responded to the request that they meet the committee at their rooms at the Kenmore Hotel to-night. The members of the Legislature usually congregate about the Hotel Kenmore evenings, but to-night they seemed to studiously avoid putting in an appearance at the hotel, evidently for fear it would be thought by their presence that they were in any way in sympathy with the Choate boom.

Little Opposition to Hill.

The Democrats of the Legislature will hold a caucus Monday night to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. The proposition to vote for some Democrat other than Senator Hill has evidently been abandoned. Senators Cantor and Grady and Assemblyman Finn said to-night they believed the caucus would support Mr. Hill.

Mr. Platt Returns Thanks.

The Business Woman's Republican Association of Harlem recently indorsed Thomas C. Platt for United States Senator and sent the resolutions to Mr. Platt. At a meeting of the association last night Mrs. A. R. Kipp, the Secretary, read a reply from Mr. Platt in which he returned his thanks and said: "Whether or not I consent to allow my name to go before the Republican caucus as a candidate for that office, I cannot fail to appreciate the evidence which I am constantly receiving of the confidence and esteem that I possess of the Republicans of the State and especially of the members of the Business Women's Republican Association."

THE IDAHO SENATORSHIP.

First Ballot in Joint Session of the Legislature—No Choice.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 13.—The first ballot taken in joint session for Senator was cast to-day. It resulted: W. H. Claggett, (Pop.,) 33; F. T. Dubois, (Silver Rep.,) 3; J. W. Jones, (Dem.,) 14; T. F. Nelson, (Pop.,) 8; R. Z. Johnson, (Dem.,) 9; scattering, 3.

The Claggett men moved for another ballot, but were beaten.

The Dubois men scattered their votes to Democrats.

THE BIG FIGHT IN ILLINOIS.

A Caucus to be Held by the Republicans To-night.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 13.—At a meeting of the Republican members of the House and Senate this afternoon it was decided to call the caucus on United States Senator to-morrow night. This was the time originally fixed, but in the last day or two there have been differences among the supporters of candidates regarding the expediency of having a caucus in advance of the joint session of the Assembly, which is to be held a week from to-morrow. The caucus agreement is claimed as a victory for Alderman Madden of Chicago, who wanted an early date.

The anti-Madden men brought out a new Senatorial candidate to-day, William H. Harper of Chicago, who was formerly a member of the Legislature. The committee of Chicago citizens who are here working night and day to accomplish the defeat of the leader of Chicago's Common Council, declare that they have no candidate, and are against Madden on principle only. After a meeting this afternoon they made the positive statement that Madden was beaten; that he had only 48 votes to Mason's 52, Hitt and Carr having 9 each, Allerton 4, doubtful 9, with Allerton and Mason leanings.

The Cook County machine, which is behind Madden, is said to admit for the first time that the fight is about even between him and Mason.

Spooner Renominated in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 13.—The Republican caucus which was scheduled for to-morrow evening was held to-night instead, and John C. Spooner was nominated for the United States Senate. No indorsement of H. C. Payne for a Cabinet position was made. It is understood, however, that some action on this line will be taken by the members individually.

Perkins Re-elected in California.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 13.—The Legislature met in joint session to-day and cast the formal ballot electing George C. Perkins United States Senator.

CAMPBELL WILL CONTEST.

Lawyer Spink, Who Drew the Document, Testifies in the Case.

The contest over the will of William Campbell, the wall-paper man, was continued before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday.

When Mr. Campbell died it was found he had left the bulk of his property to Mrs. Lillian Ash. A daughter, Mrs. Leonore Salomon, has instituted the contest.

The session yesterday was devoted to the testimony of Lawyer Irwin I. Spink, who was Mr. Campbell's attorney, and drew up his last will. Mr. Spink testified that Campbell wished to marry Mrs. Ash, and then touched upon all the circumstances connected with drawing the will.

When he was in the sick room, Mr. Spink testified, there was some conversation about Hocking Valley Railroad bonds and some bank stock. "This stock," he testified, "Mr. Campbell had presented to Mrs. Ash. No legal transfer had been made, and I advised that it be done."

In addition to these stocks and bonds, Mr. Campbell had also presented to Mrs. Ash the Fifty-eighth Street property. In explaining the causes which led Mr. Campbell to take his clerks, Temple and Dyatt, into partnership, the witness said: "Mr. Campbell was anxious that his business should be carried on after his death. He had built up the business, and was very proud of it. His wish was that the business should be his monument.

"Mr. Campbell was a man of little education," testified the witness at another time, "or refinement. A very keen business man, but withal he was very liberal. Campbell was very bitter toward his second wife and her daughter, Mrs. Salomon. During his life Mr. Campbell had described his second wife to me in a variety of ways, and asserted that his daughter was a chip of the old block."

The witness was particularly questioned as to the details of the copartnership formation. In answer to a question, he said: "Mr. Campbell's reason for giving the young men such a large sum of money was to urge them to work all the harder to perpetuate the business."

After this the will was taken up, step by step. Every detail was questioned. The witness gave various conversations in drawing up the instrument. The will, as completed, was as Mr. Campbell had suggested, the lawyer said. Mr. Campbell, according to the witness, showed no sign of mental weakness. The hearing will be continued this morning.

Brewers and Maltsters Meet.

At the annual convention of the New York Brewers and Maltsters' Association, held yesterday, resolutions were adopted instructing the Board of Trustees to petition the Legislature to recommend to Congress the appointment of a commission to be composed of members of the National Board of Health, of Government Chemists, and of recognized authorities, on the chemistry of brewing, whose duty it shall be to investigate the processes of brewing in vogue in this country, and to determine upon and name such materials as may legitimately be used in the manufacture of beer without injury or detriment to the health of the consumers.

Pres. Gunton on the Labor Question.

A lecture by President Gunton of the School of Social Economics on the "Political Aspect of the Labor Question" was delivered last evening at 34 Union Square. The lecturer said the farmers are the worst enemies of the laboring class; that they favor cheap labor, have no sympathy with the labor party, and are always arrayed against the capitalists. Anything that hurts the prosperity of the capitalists also hurts the laborer. "I am not prophet enough to tell," he said, "what may happen, but the present political aspect of the labor movement is dangerous."

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PROUD OF THE SOLDIERS

GEN. MILES INTERESTED IN THE MILITARY TOURNEY.

Another Big Gathering in the Garden Witnesses the Manoeuvres of the Drilled Men and the Athletic Contests.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, was one of the most interested of the spectators at the military tournament in Madison Square Garden last evening. He occupied a central arena box with Col. Albert A. Pope of Boston and several others. The bicycle races amused him, and he took pride in Troop F and Light Battery D, which were the only two detachments of the regular service seen in the arena. The troopers appeared on dress parade in honor of the General, and gave him a salute. Capt. Dodd's men were at their best.

The attendance at the tourney has been remarkably large, fully 6,000 being in the amphitheatre last evening. The total attendance to date has been close to 20,000, which assures a large sum to secure rooms in the Hahnemann Hospital for the benefit of the National Guard of Greater New York.

In the boxes were noticed Col. Pershing, Charles M. Foulke, Gen. and Mrs. E. A. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McAlpin, Col. William F. Cody, William Astor Chanler, George T. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Odell, John G. Heckscher, Capt. and Mrs. Cecil, Lieut. M. Alexander, Miss Milliken, Col. Guenther, United States Army; Miss Guenther, George Abeel, Robert Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Landson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bradshaw, Miss Dunlap, Gen. T. H. Ruger, United States Army; Mrs. Hay, Miss Ruger, Mrs. Miller, Capt. Secards, Lieut. Cordray, John Jacob Astor, Miss Leslie CCotton, Col. Cutting, Miss Madeline Cutting, Dr. Seward Webb and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shattuck, Miss Aborn, P. Bradlee Strong, Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donoghue, Jr., Miss Stella Armaund, Miss Florence McNamara, Charles O. Tobias, Marshall P. Wilder, Gen. Howard Carroll, George Clausen, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Abeel, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hallock, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Stine, Gen. F. C. McLewee, Mrs. Hallom, Miss Cragg, Herman Baker, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Proal, H. B. Adsit, Dr. O'Hanlon and Mrs. O'Hanlon, John Appleton, John Turnbull, and Miss Marion Hamilton.

The Military Manoeuvres.

There was less of the military manoeuvres in the third night's programme than was anticipated, and consequently the spectators were somewhat disappointed. The regular army men as well as the National Guardsmen have provided the most interesting part of the show to date.

Capt. Thorp's Light Battery D, Fifth Artillery, U. S. A., which made such a good showing Tuesday evening, appeared again to the delight of the spectators. The thrilling act of driving at full speed between stakes, allowing only two and a half inches leeway to the wheels of the gun carriages, was repeated. Persons who don't believe horses know what to do under pressure should see the battery horses at work on the tanbark in the Garden. They manoeuvre in fast time and never become rattled. To be sure, they have soldiers to guide them, but they act as if their riders were superfluous, and proceed to business like business folks.

The dress parade of Troop F, under command of Capt. Dodd, was the very acme of perfection in manoeuvres.

The bicycle races were an element of danger last evening, on two occasions, and a policeman was the victim in each case. J. A. Eacy pitched over a fallen rider in the one-mile handicap and landed on Roundsman Newman's left cheek, cutting a big gash. The policeman dropped under the weight of the bicycler. The rider was not hurt. Another policeman was knocked down in a similar manner by a rider falling over the embankment, but neither he nor the racer was injured.

Two distinguished visitors at the tournament this evening will be former Gov. Morton and Count Fabra of the Italian Legation at Washington.

Result of the Competitions.

The competitions resulted as follows:

100-Yard Dash, (handicap.)—First heat—Won by George Bullwinkel, Company A, Seventh Regiment, (6 yards;) time—0:11 1-5. Second heat—Won by W. B. Wenman, Company I., Seventh Regiment, (6 yards;) time—0:11 1-5. Third heat—Won by T. E. McKinney, Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, 8 yards;) time—0:10 1-5. Fourth heat—Won by A. S. Johnson, Thirteenth Regiment, (10 yards;) time—0:10 4-5. Fifth heat—Won by Peter Engledrum, Thirteenth Regiment, (12 yards;) time—0:10 3-5. Sixth heat—Won by A. C. Porter, Twenty-third Regiment, (8 yards;) time—0:10 4-5. Seventh heat—Won by C. S. Tate, Thirteenth Regiment, (10 yards;) time—0:10 4-5.

One Mile Bicycle Race, National Guard Championship.—First heat; Won by R. A. Miller, Company D, Twelfth Regiment. Time—2:24 2-5. Second heat: Won by W. E. Mosher, Company H, Seventh Regiment. Time—2:44 2-5. Third heat: Won by A. Garrigues, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment. Time—2:24 2-5. Fourth heat: Won by P. J. Dollard, Seventh Regiment. Time—2:22 2-5.

Sack Race, 50 Yards.—Final Heat—Won by John T. Norton, Company C, Seventh Regiment; James Hopkins, Company E, Seventh Regiment, second; C. S. Busse, Company F, Seventh Regiment, third. Time—0:09 3-5.

Quarter-Mile Run, National Guard Championship.—First Heat—Won by L. Snedecor, Company F, Seventh Regiment; Jerome Buck, First Naval Reserve, second. Time—0:53 2-5. Second Heat—Won by G. G. Hollander, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment; P. J. Courley, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, second. Time—0:53 2-5. Third Heat—Won by George M. Sands, Company D, Seventh Regiment. Time—0:54.

Chariot Race, One Lap.—Final Heat—Won by the Thirteenth Regiment team—Tate, Walters, Johnson, and Plate. Time—0:24.

One-Mile Bicycle Handicap, for National Guard Riders.—First Heat—Won by J. W. Judge, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, (scratch;) J. H. Covell, Company F, Seventh Regiment, (30 yards,) second. Time—2:24. Second Heat—Won by Peter Engledrum, Company H, Ninth Regiment, (60 yards;) J. Howard Wells, Company G, Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., (50 yards,) second. Time—2:26 3-5. Third Heat—Won by W. R. French, Company I, Twenty-third Regiment, (60 yards;) R. L. West, Company D, Seventh Regiment, (20 yards,) second. Time—2:26 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Robert A. Miller, Company D, Twelfth Regiment, (15 yards;) W. E. Mosher, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, (20 yards,) second. Time—2:28 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by W. A. Barker, Company E, Eighth Regiment, (20 yards;) A. Garrigues, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, (30 yards,) second. Time—2:26 3-5. Sixth Heat—Won by B. J. Keeler, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, (15 yards;) J. L. Meyer, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, (25 yards,) second. Time—2:28 1-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by T. H. William, Company D, Twelfth Regiment, (2 feet,) with a jump of 19 feet 1½ inches; E. W. Goff, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, (scratch,) second; A. D. Rockwell, Company D, Seventh Regiment, (1¾ feet,) third.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot, Handicap, (for National Guardsmen.)—Won by George E. Shastey, Company A, Seventh Regiment, (5½ feet,) with a put of 32 feet 1 inch; Edgar F. Simpson, Seventy-first Regiment, (6¼ feet,) second, with 29 feet 11 inches; George Schwegler, Company C, Seventh Regiment, (3 feet,) third, with 33 feet 4 inches.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Final heat: Won by E. W. Hjertberg, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, (scratch;) G. G. Hollender, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, (20 yards,) second; W. S. French, Company E, Seventh Regiment, (100 yards,) third. Time—10:15.3-5.

The programme for this evening will be: Two-mile bicycle race, handicap; 880-yard run, go-as-you-please, heavy marching order, National Guard and United States Army; one-mile bicycle race, handicap, final heat; three-legged race, one lap; two-mile National Guard tandem championship, one-mile bicycle race, for novices, final heat; 100-yard dash, handicap, final heat; 440-yard run, championship; two-mile bicycle race, handicap; exhibition by Capt. Dodd's Troop F, Third United States Cavalry; gymnastic drill by a company from the Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army, Lieut. E. L. Butts, commanding.

The broadsword contest did not take place last evening owing to the possibility of the appearance to-morrow evening of one of the expert swordsmen from Fort Myer. It is desired to get as many competitors as possible.

A feature of the matinée on Saturday will be the appearance of the First Battalion, American Guard of Grammar School No. 77. This battalion drilled before the President in Washington last June, and was highly complimented by Gen. Miles and others who witnessed the manoeuvres.

LEGAL NOTES.

DAKOTA DIVORCE, WITHOUT PERSONAL SERVICE, INVALID.—An interesting decision was given yesterday by Justice Russell, in Supreme Court, Special Term, in the suit brought by Henry P. McGown for an absolute divorce from Mary E. McGown, answering under the name of Mary E. Bell. Justice Russell had indicated his views on the trial some weeks ago, but counsel afterward presented elaborate arguments, that for the plaintiff relating solely to the custody of the child. It was strenuously urged on the part of the defendant that she should have judgment in her favor, and have the care of the child awarded to her. The parties were married in 1887 in this city, and lived together until the 24th of last April. The defendant then left her husband a note that she was going to Minnesota with her brother and sister, and would be back in a few days. She went directly to North Dakota, and after ninety days brought an action for divorce, alleging cruelty. The summons was not served on the husband, nor did he appear in the action. Five months after she left her husband and child and soon after securing her decree, the defendant was married in North Dakota to a Mr. Bell. The two then came back to New York, where they have since lived as man and wife, and this action is based upon that relation. It was contended on defendant's part that her second marriage being lawful in North Dakota, under its law, it must be valid everywhere. Justice Russell, in giving judgment for the plaintiff, says the domicile of the wife is the residence of her husband, except where she is justified in living apart from him against his will, and she cannot acquire a foreign residence for the express purpose of freeing herself from the charge of violation of duty. Even if she had gained a residence in North Dakota, her suit would not have been effective, as there was no personal service of process upon Mr. McGown. A usurpation of jurisdiction can always be demonstrated collaterally, the Court says.

"This must be especially the principle adhered to, if the sacredness of the marriage relation is to be preserved in this country, and its force not be cast off at the pleasure of either party, especially in a case where a wife, without warning of her purpose, leaves her home with the object of a temporary stay in a distant State long enough to avail herself of its lax laws to procure a judicial dissolution of her marriage contract for the purpose of marrying another, and consummates that purpose as speedily as possible, returns with the one for whom she has left her husband and child to reside in the same city which was her former home, and all within a period of less than half a year. When she went through the form of a marriage to Bell she was still the lawful wife of the plaintiff. Her own wrongdoing, therefore, could not render valid a judgment of a North Dakota court, which but for that act would have been wholly invalid." In passing upon the question of the child's custody, Justice Russell says: "No doubt the wife was up to the time of her departure, a tender and loving mother, and that she yearns for the companionship of her offspring, and would exert her utmost ability to cherish and properly educate him. Nor was there doubt but that ordinarily a mother's care is most useful for a child of tender years. But this mother now asks that the child which she left to form an alliance with another than its father, and her husband, shall be forcibly taken from that father and husband, who has always performed his duty faithfully both toward her and the child itself, to the household and parental guardianship of one alien to the husband and child, and for whose society she left her husband's home forever." The Court awards the care of the child to the father, but leaves it to his discretion to allow the mother access to it at some future time, under such circumstances as he may think proper.

***

DIVORCE AFTER CONDONATION.—Justice Andrews, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday granted a decree of absolute divorce to Nellie Holt from John E. Holt. The defense was that the wife had condoned the offense charged, by afterward living with her husband for four or five weeks. Justice Andrews finds there was condonation, but he holds it does not follow that the wife cannot for that reason succeed in this action. Condonation on the part of the husband, the Court says, is upon the condition, not only that the offense shall not be repeated, but also that the husband shall continually thereafter treat his wife with conjugal kindness, and that a breach of this condition revives the original right to the divorce. After the husband had confessed his fault, he was very penitent, asked his wife to continue to live with him, promised to provide abundant means for her support, and to treat her with kindness; and she, having no means, and being unwilling to return to her parents, consented to remain with him. But the promise on his part was not kept, and she finally left him after he had insulted her and treated her with great physical violence. The condition on which the husband's offense was forgiven having been broken, the Court granted the decree, holding that the cause of action was revived.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Much value in an if."
—SHAKESPEARE.

IF you purchase some of our beautiful odds and ends left over from the vast holiday trade, now at reduced prices.

IF you wish to secure some of the greatest bargains ever offered, you will not allow this chance of a lifetime to slip by, but will come at once and

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

Silk Covered Down Comforters.

Full size,

$7.75,

value $11.00 to $13.50

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

HUBBELL DEFEATS MACLAY

HE IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Considerable Feeling Shown Before and After the Balloting—The Board and the Civil Service Laws—Harlem Schoolhouse Site Agitation.

Commissioner Charles Bulkley Hubbell was elected President of the Board of Education yesterday, to succeed Commissioner Robert Maclay. On Nov. 19 last, the day after Mayor Strong appointed Messrs. Speyer, Eustis, Anderson, and Greenough to succeed Commissioners Strauss, Beneville, Holt, and Melrowitz, THE TIMES announced that the progressive minority of the board had at last achieved a majority, and that Commissioner Hubbell would be its next President.

In nominating Mr. Hubbell yesterday, Commissioner Mack said: "For the past year and a half the board has not been a unit. It was divided on the proposed new law—the Pavey law—which has since been adopted. All the improvements under that law were made possible after a hard struggle. The majority supported earnestly many things that needed reform, and so made reform difficult. The minority did what it could to improve the system, but the majority appeared satisfied with the system as it was. Now that the minority promises to become a majority, it claims the right to be presided over by one who has been with it in the fight, a representative type of the spirit of reform that has been struggling for recognition. I have the honor and pleasure to nominate for President Charles Bulkley Hubbell."

Commissioner Agar seconded the nomination, and Commissioner Little nominated Mr. Maclay, who he said deserved re-election for the fairness, impartiality, and dignity he had always displayed.

In Eulogy of Mr. Maclay.

"No member of the board," he declared, "can charge that he retarded or blocked any new legislation. He was quick to realize his duties under the new law, and eager to carry them into effect. The words of the Commissioner that we have not been in accord are untrue since the Pavey bill became law. Some of us had decided views against the law, and expressed them, but after the Legislature acted we were in accord in carrying out its provisions. If you think Mr. Maclay retarded the action of the law, don't vote for him. He did not retard it, and if the party support had been given the bill it would have become law sooner than it did.

"Two months before the law went into effect President Maclay appointed a committee to draft by-laws under its provisions. Let us see who were on that committee. Prentice, Hubbell, Peaslee—a full and ample majority of so-called progressive Commissioners, and it was six months after they were appointed before they made their first report. Was it in order that fault might be found? This is not a political body, and yet the progressive Commissioners, referring to an officer elected by a majority of the full board, speak of him always as 'your' Superintendent. If that shows that 'the board has not been a unit,' was it Mr. Maclay's fault?"

In seconding the nomination Commissioner Ketchum said that he had seen a list of the Commissioners published, in which he and President Maclay were classed as nonprogressive. Referring to the eight standing committees appointed by Mr. Maclay, he said that the Chairmen of four of them were taken from the so-called progressive members of the board, and the same faction had a majority on the important By-laws Committee and High School Committee.

"Which of the two candidates named," he asked, "has been longer with the régime condemned? Not mine. Who did more to help the enactment of the Pavey bill? Not yours. Mr. Maclay opposed it as I did when it was first proposed, because he desired to curtail the power of the Trustees instead of abolishing them. We were honest and open in our opinion as to what was for the best interest of the system. Are we to be condemned for that? Mr. Maclay has given us an impartial and fearless administration. I ask you to re-elect him."

The Vote Was 11 to 7.

President Maclay had resigned his seat to Dr. McSweeny after calling the meeting to order, and Dr. McSweeny appointed Commissioners Hurlbut and Taft to act as tellers. All the twenty-one Commissioners were present. A count of the vote showed Hubbell, 11; Maclay, 7; blank, 3. The blank votes were attributed by gossip to Commissioners Speyer, Eustis, and McSweeny.

The defeated party did not take their discomfiture gracefully. There was no motion to make the election unanimous, and Commissioner Ketchum was the only one of the opposition to congratulate and shake hands with the successful candidate.

Commissioners Adams and Agar escorted Mr. Hubbell to the President's chair and stood beside him while he returned thanks. Mr. Hubbell concluded by complimenting the administration of Mr. Maclay.

"If," he said; "at the end of my year of service you can assure me that I have been as fair, as considerate, and as impartial as he has been, I shall be well satisfied."

The new President was born in Williamstown, Mass., in 1853, and was graduated from Williams College in 1874. He came to New York and obtained employment as a reporter on The Tribune. The work was not congenial, and after a few months experience he went to Troy, where he studied law in the office of the present Justice Fursman. When twenty-three years old he was elected to the Board of Aldermen in Troy, and a year later he was graduated from the Albany Law School. In 1878 he began the practice of law in this city, and in 1889 he was appointed to the Board of Education by Mayor Grant. He lives with his wife and three children at the Westminster Hotel. He is a member of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, of the Bar Association, of the University Club, and is a Trustee of Williams College and the President of Williams College Alumni Association.

The first business handled under the new régime was the discussion of a letter from the Greater New York Charter Commission, inviting written criticism of the new charter. The letter was referred to a committee instructed to report back to the board.

Application of Civil Service Law.

An opinion was received from the Corporation Counsel in answer to a letter from Chief Clerk McMillin, asking to what extent the Board of Education is interested in the civil service law as applicable under the amended constitution.

The opinion holds that although the Board of Education was specially exempted by the civil service act as amended in 1884, the amendment under the Pavey bill, which went into force July last, repeals that law. Mr. Scott decides that the Legislature did not intend to put the examination of candidates for appointment to the teaching force of the city under the control of the Civil Service Board, but to intrust that work to an examining board created within the school system itself.

So far as Principals and teachers are concerned, it is not necessary that they be examined by any other board than the School Superintendents, but Mr. Scott advises that the Board of Education confer with the City Civil Service Board—he holds that the State Board has no jurisdiction—as to the adoption of certain rules and regulations to govern the examinations.

Mr. Scott, referring to decisions of the Court of Appeals, touches on the appointment of employes of the Board of Education other than Principals and teachers without enumerating them, and says:

"It is, therefore, clear, so far as those officers are concerned, that the power to appoint, must be construed to be the power to appoint subject to the restrictions and requirements of the constitution as to ascertainment of merit and fitness by examination."

The report does not directly refer to the appointment of the Superintendents, but the Commissioners believe that those officers come within the class subject to competitive examination.

Commissioners Agar and Rogers, speaking of the report, said that it appeared to them that competitive examinations were necessary in the case of new appointees, but that the law does not apply to the "hold-overs" appointed before the new law took effect.

Mr. Scott's report was referred to the special committee on by-laws, who will confer with the City Civil Service Board and report the result of the conference to the board. President Hubbell ruled that until a definite decision was reached the rules now in force should stand.

That New Harlem School Site.

Commissioner Taft moved that the resolution deciding on a site for a new schoolhouse at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue be reconsidered. Chairman Van Arsdale of the Site Committee objected. He said that a lot of north siders put on airs because they lived on Fifth Avenue, and would not see the difference between Harlem and below Fifty-ninth Street. Three or four other Commissioners spoke in the same strain, but Commissioner Taft's motion prevailed and the resolution will be reconsidered.

Commissioner Kelly obtained the appointment of Dr. M. Kirby Smith of the navy as surgeon to the schoolship St. Mary's, and contradicted the report that diphtheria was epidemic on the ship. He said that two or three of the boys are suffering from simple sore throat.

DR. HALL'S NEW CHARGE.

Brooklyn Pastor to be President of Union Theological Seminary.

It was announced last night, on authority which seems to leave no room for doubt, that the successor to Dr. Thomas Hastings, who recently resigned the Presidency of Union Theological Seminary, in this city, will be the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, one of Brooklyn's best-known ministers, who is now pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in that city.

Union Theological Seminary is the most important Presbyterian educational institution in this State. Much interest, therefore, has been taken in the speculation over the appointment of Dr. Hastings's successor, since ill health forced the latter to resign. Additional piquancy was given to these speculations by the memories of the famous trial of Prof. Briggs, and the condemnation of the seminary by the General Presbytery of the Church because of its loyalty to Dr. Briggs.

It appears that the Board of Trustees decided at a recent meeting to call Dr. Hall to the Presidency. No formal vote was taken at that meeting, as, under the rules, such a matter must go over for a month before final action is taken. But the appointment is considered as a settled fact, as it is known that Dr. Hall will accept the call.

A close friend of Dr. Hall's said last evening that his acceptance will be induced mainly by the duty he feels he owes to the many young men entering into the ministry. He does not care to leave Brooklyn, where he has passed the best years of his life, but he feels that greater responsibilities, and therefore a greater duty, await him in the larger field.

The news of Dr. Hall's call spread rapidly through the Brooklyn and New York clubs, and through Dr. Hall's congregation last night. It came to the latter unexpectedly, and the general sentiment was one of regret. In Brooklyn clubs, too, regret was expressed that the city should lose one of its most influential pastors. The call came as a surprise to Dr. Hall. Although he had been a member of the Board of Trustees of the seminary for some years, he least expected that he would be called to conduct the institution.

Dr. Hall had a pressing call from Andover Seminary two or three years ago, and, while he was deliberating on it, strong evidence of the affection in which he is held in Brooklyn was given. A general protest against his acceptance of the call arose from church people of all denominations in the city.

Dr. Hall has been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church since 1877. He succeeded Dr. Norman Seaver. Previous to that time he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Newburg, N. Y., where he succeeded Dr. Wendell Prime. He was born in this city in 1852. He was privately educated in his younger days under his father's care. Afterward he went to Amherst, and after graduation, entered Union Theological Seminary. Then he studied one year in the Presbyterian College, in London, and one year in the Free Church College, Edinburgh.

During the past six weeks Dr. Hall has preached a number of sermons defending the theory of the Divine origin of the Bible. These sermons were intended to refute the arguments of Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Messrs. Croker and Purroy Meet.

Something of a sensation was caused yesterday in Tammany circles by a visit which Richard Croker paid to Henry D. Purroy, at the County Clerk's office. Mr. Croker talked with Mr. Purroy for about five minutes, and then went down town. The political gossips associated this visit of Mr. Croker to Mr. Purroy with the talk about intervention on the part of the former in the Sheehan-Purroy row.

Mr. Croker said: "That call had not the slightest political significance whatever."

It sometimes pays to lose. The amputation of a foot will often save the leg.

A loss accepted now on overcoats and ulsters, large though it is, may save a greater.

So $12 buys any of our frieze ulsters — were $20 and $22—any of our frieze overcoats; any that remain of those put on sale two weeks ago at $15—reduced from prices as high as $35.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Registered Trade Mark.

Just One Leaf

torn from a booklet (sent free to those who ask) which gives full particulars of styles, sizes, and prices of goods we have provided for our

ANNUAL SALE

200 Fringed Luncheon Cloths

With Doylies to match.

Lot 1 are all white, with drawn-work borders, and nearly all have knotted fringes.

2x2 yd. cloth & 1 dz. Doylies at $4.00, 5.25, 5.50, & 6.50.
2x2½ yd. cloth & 1 dz. Doylies at $4.50, 6.25, 9.00.
2x3 yd. cloth & 1 dz. Doylies at $5.00, 7.25, 10.50.

Lot 2 have pink, blue, or yellow borders and plain fringes.

2x2 yd. cloth & 1 dz. Doylies at $3.25, 4.00, & 4.50.
2x2½ yd. cloth & 1 dz. Doylies at $3.75, 4.50, & 4.75.
2x3 yd. cloth & 1 dz. Doylies at $3.50, 4.25, 5.00, & 6.00.

All greatly below regular prices.

9

James McCutcheon & Co.

"THE LINEN STORE,"
14 West 23d Street, New York.

Birds Mate Now.

Best Hartz Mountain singers, warranted to suit, $2, $2.50, and $3; the St. Andreasburg, $5, with bell and water notes; the Campanini, $8, $10, $15, with scale songs, long trills, high and low bells and flutes, and fancy songs; the deep gold Norwich singer, $4 and $5; Norwich gold females, $2, $2.50, and $3; German females warranted to breed, $1; Manchester canary, big, crested singer, $10, $12; female big crested, all colors, $5, $6. Breeding cages, $1.75, $2. Holden's (new) Book on Birds, 128 pp., 80 cuts, all facts, food, mating, care; by mail, 25c., stamps. G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., bet. 15th and 16th Sts.

SPEECH BY MR. CROKER

HE VISITS OLD FRIENDS AND TALKS TO THEM.

Declares He Is Finally Out of Politics Because of Ill Health—Advises Rotation in Office and Fidelity to Party.

Richard Croker attended the monthly meeting of the Tammany Central